THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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Nazi Claw Descends On Jews Of Norway With Cruel Force

The persecution of the Jews which was started on October 26th in Norway is being continued with planned ruthlessness, it was reported to the Norwegian press attache in Montreal by cable from London.

Jewish families not arrested in the first round-up have fled in panic, and are being hunted by Germans and Quislings. In some instances where Jews have succeeded in escaping, their wives and children have been arrested as hostages. These actions are conducted by the Quisling State Police.

All male Jews from fifteen years upwards are arrested and subjected to very cruel treatment. All possessions such as clothing, jewellry etc. are "expropriated". The women have been forced to give up even their golden wedding rings. Even an eighty-four year old Jew was arrested, as well as invalids and blind people. So far, 2300 Jews have been arrested all over the country. This figure corresponds with the whole registered Jewish population of Norway where the "Jewish problem" was absolutely unknown before the German occupation.

The Jews are interned at a special camp at Sem near the city of Tonsberg, but the intention is to send them to forced labor either in Northern Norway or in Poland. Among those arrested was Professor Goldschmidt, but after suggestions from influential circles, he [illegible]

Nazis In France Force Jews To Make Profits For Them In Black Market

The Nazis in France have devised a method for fulfilling Hitler's precepts of "enriching themselves" and making the Jews a scapegoat. They have seized a number of German and Alsatian Jews, their wives and families, and by threatening to torture the latter have compelled the Jews to carry out large-scale black market transactions, the profits of which go to the Nazis.

Thus the Nazis get the money, leave the Jews to take the full consequences if they are caught, and then have the satisfaction of being able to say to the French people that the Jews are black marketeers. In one instance, one of the blackmailed Jews was told that if he did not carry out the Nazis' wishes, his wife would have a leg amputated as a reprisal.

This latest Nazi outrage is apparently a further step in their practice of forcing the Jews to act for them on certain occasions. Recently it was reported that Jewish merchants from Warsaw had been forced to act as commercial agents for the Nazis.

Their yellow badges were removed, and they were released from the ghetto and commissioned to neutral countries in order to make purchases of essential goods on behalf of the occupation authorities. As in the previous case, their relatives were held as hostages to ensure that they would return after carrying out their task. In cases where these "travel commercial agents" had no family, [illegible]

N.Y. Industry To Keep Up Refugee Aid

The board of trustees of the Refugee Relief Fund of the Coat and Suit Industry has recommended to the governing boards of the associations in the trade that the system of self-imposed taxation through which the women's and children's coat and suit manufacturers of New York have raised $700,000 for refugee relief in the last three years be extended through 1943, according to announcement by John C. Frankes, president of the Monarch Garment Company and chairman of the board of trustees of the fund.

In the three years of operation of the plan, apparel producers have paid voluntary imposts on a per-garment basis on approximately 50,000,000 garments. The contributions equal the amounts paid by the manufacturers for the "Consumer Protection Labels," which identify their goods as having been manufactured and marketed in accordance with the standards maintained by the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board.

Collections this year will be around $300,000. These funds will be disbursed shortly among refugee and other relief agencies, including the American Red Cross, the Greater New York Fund and the Federation for the Support of Jewish Charities. The board will meet again in January to determine on the philanthropies to be covered in the 1943 fund.

Criminologist Dies In Exile

[illegible] Stoop, who was sixty-[illegible] in New York, in his office in Mt. Sinai Hospital, 100th Street and Fifth Avenue, after a brief illness. He was fifty-six years old and lived at 49 East Ninety-sixth Street.

Dr. Stoop, who was on the staff of the Jewish Board of Guardians and the Community Service Society, had been conducting seminars for social workers for a year since coming here from Santa Barbara, Calif., where he had been a court advisor.

The criminologist came to the U.S. in 1940 from Vichy, France, after taking part in active fighting with a mountain division of the French Army for four months before the fall of France. He escaped from the front lines with three compatriots who hid themselves in a hay cart.

Born in Upper Silesia, Germany, Dr. Stoop attended Heidelberg, Berlin and Breslau Universities before entering the practice of law in Berlin. Through his legal practice he became interested in criminology and was noted as a criminologist in Germany when he was only thirty-five.

Dr. Stoop became a friend of Sigmund Freud and an associate of Dr. Franz Alexander, now head of the psychoanalytic Institute in Chicago. In 1928, with Dr. Alexander, he wrote a book which later was translated into English, "The Criminal, the Judge and the Public."

Incurring the enmity of Hitler in 1932 through his outspoken criticism of the National Socialist party, Dr. Stoop escaped arrest through the cleverness of a young English girl who later became his wife. She was Peggie Stearman, director of an English theatre in Berlin.

Miss Stearman was advised one night by Ernst Hanfstaengl, Hitler lieutenant, that the Nazis had placed Dr. Stoop on their "black-list." Posing as Dr. Stoop's daughter and flashing her English passport in front of officials, Miss Stearman drove him across the Netherlands border. From there he went to London.

Miss Stearman and Dr. Stoop were married in 1933 in London, where he practiced psychoanalysis for three years before going to Paris.

Dr. Stoop was lecturing at the Sorbonne, in Paris, when war was declared. Almost immediately he enlisted in the French Army.

Dr. Stoop's two daughters by a previous marriage, Audrey and Gaby, are in New York with Mrs. Stoop. Also surviving are two older sons: Robert, a private in the United States Army at Camp Forrest, Tenn., and Peter, a member of the South African Royal Air Force.

Dr. Stoop also had two brothers, Edward, who was last heard from in Amsterdam, and Alfred, who was last reported in unoccupied France. A sister, Mrs. Hans Rabinowitz, was in the Philippines when Bataan fell, having fled there with her husband from Shanghai.

FATE OF REFUGEES IN FRANCE BELIEVED PRECARIOUS

SITUATION DEPENDS ON NAZI OCCUPYING ARMY

Concern over the future of approximately 200,000 Jews in what had hitherto been unoccupied France was expressed by officials of relief agencies that have been carrying on humanitarian work there, but this was counter-balanced somewhat by hope that the occupation of French North Africa by American forces would greatly ameliorate the lot of more than 300,000 Jews in that area.

Joseph C. Hyman, executive vice chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, estimated that there were approximately 145,000 native Frenchmen of the Jewish faith in the unoccupied zone, as well as 25,000 to 30,000 refugees from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, and perhaps 20,000 Jews of Eastern European origin who migrated to France after the last war.

About 2,000 of these had American visas or advisory approvals from our State Department indicating they would be granted visas, Mr. Hyman said, but had been unable to leave because of the refusal of the Petain government to grant them exit visas. He estimated that in the last few months about 6,000 persons had fled over the Alps to Switzerland or across the Pyrenees into Spain.

The internment camps, which held large numbers of Jews a few months ago, have been greatly reduced by mass deportations recently, Mr. Hyman said. It is believed that perhaps 16,000 to 18,000 former inmates have been removed to Poland to do forced labor.

Working in collaboration with [illegible] committees, including [illegible] and Christian groups, [illegible] of relief and [illegible] work among the needy in the unoccupied zone, Mr. Hyman said, and has financed these activities to the extent of about $80,000 a month.

Anticipating the possibility that it might be cut off from direct contact with these committees, the Joint Distribution Committee in France, as in other threatened countries, has authorized them to continue their work to the extent that they can finance it by local borrowing, Mr. Hyman said, with a promise that the committees would be reimbursed eventually after the war, when the regulations of the United States Government permit.

In this way there is some hope that at least a certain amount of the relief work will be continued, Mr. Hyman said, but it is dependent largely on the extent to which the Nazi occupying army leaves the administration of civilian affairs in the hands of the local French civilian officials. If they should decide to take all the reins in their own hands the outlook would be "black indeed," he said.

On the other hand, there are about 110,000 Jews in Algeria, 160,000 Jews in French Morocco and 60,000 Jews in Tunisia, who have recently been suffering from the anti-Semitic edicts of the Vichy government, which are modeled after the Nuremberg laws. Most of these are natives of these regions, but there are about 25,000 refugees and deportees who have been forced into what was virtually slave labor on the trans-Saharan railway and other projects, according to Mr. Hyman.

Mr. Hyman said that he hoped our occupying forces would use their good offices with the local civilian authorities to have the anti-Semitic regulations lifted in North Africa.

Isaac L. Asofsky, director of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, in New York, expressed belief that some, at least, of the thousands of Jews trapped in the unoccupied zone would try to escape to Spain or Portugal, but he said he feared that only a small fraction of the total would succeed. He placed the number of persons who had American visas or advisory approvals at "[illegible] a few thousand."

[illegible] Holland, Belgium and France, fled to neutral Switzerland and Spain in the past three months, it was announced by Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, the chief American agency for aid to distressed Jews overseas. Of this number 6,500 escaped from France and 500 from Holland and Belgium, Mr. Hyman declared.

The refugees, of whom 4,000 entered Switzerland and 1,000 entered Spain without legal documents, are destitute. At least half of the arrivals in Spain have been interned or jailed. The Joint Distribution Committee, in cooperation with local Jewish committees, is making strenuous efforts to alleviate the situation of these refugees.

"The Joint Distribution Committee received word by cable from its representative in Lisbon," Mr. Hyman said, "that 6,000 refugees have crossed the Swiss border and are being held in special camps by the authorities. Until recently, as many as 220 refugees a day were entering the country, but this has been cut down to 30 a day as a result of increased vigilance by Swiss and French border guards.

"The camps to which these arrivals are sent appear to be model internment centers and far superior to similar camps in Europe. The camps are well equipped and food is adequate. The Swiss Government is attempting to provide work for able-bodied internees in accordance with its policy of permitting refugees to earn their keep. There are 12 non-compulsory labor camps throughout Switzerland where nearly 1,000 men of all nationalities are at work on farms and building irrigation canals.

"The local committees and the [illegible] are [illegible] local groups which have been receiving subventions from the Joint Distribution Committee will find themselves hard pressed to help

(Continued on Page Four)

Tax Rise Urged For Palestine

Increased taxation for Palestinians was foreshadowed by the government administration's financial secretary, George Sandford, when he emphasized the need of easing demands on the British Exchequer by providing more local revenue.

Mr. Sandford declared that Palestine was now spending £30,000,000 yearly, while local revenue sources contribute only £6,500,000. The great part of the difference is covered by grants from the British Treasury in London.

Mr. Sandford warned of the likelihood of inflation unless adequate measures were taken. He pointed out that more money was now reaching both Jewish and Arab workers. Buying capacity, he said, has increased, largely at the cost of His Majesty's Government because of wartime spending.

Reviewing the measures already adopted, such as the restriction of individual consumption, effective price control and the constructive investment of all excess income, Mr. Sandford asserted that austerity and husbanding of local resources, coupled with an individual policy of the utmost thrift, must be pursued. He indicated that a trend similar to that in America must be undertaken in Palestine.

Tells Canada To Evacuate Fugitives

Into Baltimore harbor steamed the Portuguese vessel S.S. Carvalho Araujo with 140 refugees from Lisbon and unoccupied France whose passage was arranged by the Joint Distribution Committee. This is the third Portuguese vessel to arrive within the past month with refugees evacuated from Europe by the J.D.C. Since Pearl Harbor the J.D.C. has helped more than 7,500 persons to emigrate from Europe and Africa to the Western Hemisphere and Palestine.

The travelers said that the shortage of foodstuffs in unoccupied France, from which most of them came, was becoming increasingly acute, with some articles no longer obtainable. The French population, Jewish and non-Jewish, [illegible]

Among the passengers on board the Carvalho Araujo were thirty Polish refugee engineers, who were en route to Canada. This group brought to two hundred the number of Polish engineers for whom the J.D.C. had booked passenger space in accordance with an arrangement which it has with the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Refugee sailings continue to be arranged by the J.D.C. through its American representatives in Lisbon to whom the necessary funds for transportation are advanced under United States Treasury Department licenses by the New York office of the J.D.C. It has received licenses to pay out $3,444,000 for refugee transportation since Pearl Harbor.

Another integral part of the J.D.C.'s program is to conduct large-scale programs of feeding, sheltering, medical aid and other forms of relief for destitute refugees while they wait for their boats to sail.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Adeland (formerly Miss Hannah Jacobs), have returned from their honeymoon and have taken up residence at 4277 Western Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Colson, Greene Avenue, have returned from Newport, Rhode Island, having attended the funeral of Mrs. William Albert.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolfe, Sherbrooke Street West, are spending a week in Halifax and St. John, N.B.

Mrs. Ben Rothschild, Atwater Avenue, has returned from a visit with relatives in New York.

Mrs. Jack Rand has returned from Toronto where she visited her mother, Mrs. S. Frankel. Mr. and Mrs. Engel have taken up residence on Kensington Avenue.

Mrs. A. W. Landay, of New York, has returned home after visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Isaacs, Cote des Neiges Road.

Israel Hamburg of Glace Bay, N.S., is spending a week with his father, J. Hamburg, Kensington Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Miller have returned to Toronto, having spent a few days with Dr. and Mrs. A. Bercovitch, McGregor Avenue.

Mrs. J. E. Butler, of New York, Mrs. A. E. Brunswick, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. William Doniger, and daughter, Patricia, of New York, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Bronfman, Westmount Avenue.

Mrs. Laura Berlind, of New York, has returned after visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Beecher, Grosvenor Avenue.

Mrs. Henry Weinfield, Elm Avenue, is in New York, visiting her sister, Mrs. Gussie Sapery, and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Berger.

Mrs. A. Shapiro, of Quebec City, spent a few days visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. J. Rosenbaum, Westmount Avenue.

Mrs. Samuel Leopold, Westmount Boulevard, was at home at the tea hour in honor of Miss Ghette Ingrid Reiskind and Mrs. H. Leslie Leopold.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sabbath, Oxford Avenue, have gone to Florida.

Mrs. Charles Marks, of Quebec, spent a few days in Montreal, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Finklestein, Queen Mary Road.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Jack L. Greenwood, of Halifax, N.S. visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Greenwood, 3831 Marlowe Avenue; and Mrs. E. C. Levine, Atwater Avenue.

Mrs. J. M. Schwartz Grove Hill Place, is in New York, visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Rubin.

Miss Minal Stark, of New York, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Salomon, Dornal Avenue.

Miss Anna Vineberg has returned to Ottawa, after spending a week with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Feldman, Vendome Avenue.

Mrs. Bernard Wener, has returned to New York having been a guest of Mrs. Harry Wener, Oxford Avenue.

Mrs. M. DeVries, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Regal, Queen Mary Road.

Mrs. Lewis Rosenbloom and daughter, Judith, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Vineberg, Girouard Avenue.

Mrs. E. Berzan, Grove Hill Place, has returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Weissman, Vendome Avenue, spent a few days in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. G. Phillips, and son, Stephen William, have returned to West Newton, Boston, Mass., having been guests at the Bifrost-Jacobs wedding. They visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon W. Jacobs, K.C., 3485 Vendome Avenue. Other house guests were Mrs. Rebecca Phillips, of Salem, Mass., and Dr. and Mrs. Morris Lieff, of Chicago.

Mrs. Samuel Beck returned to New York, accompanied by Mrs. Max Wener, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwartz, Jeanne Mance Street.

Miss Lottie Ellenbogen visited Miss Doris Landau, at Ottawa, and the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Landau, of Kemptville, Ontario.

Miss Rita Bergstein, of Toronto, spent a few days in Montreal visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Isidore J. Charnesi, de l'Epee Avenue.

FATE OF REFUGEES IN FRANCE PRECARIOUS

(Continued from Page One)

support this great flood of new entrants. Since the beginning of the year, the J.D.C. has allocated $463,000 for the care of refugees in Switzerland, whose number has been doubled by the new arrivals.

"Of the approximately 1,000 who made their way to Spain at least half have been apprehended. The women and children have been placed in city jails, the men in the internment camp of Miranda del Ebro. Others are still circulating in Barcelona, Madrid, Figueras and other cities, but are in constant danger of being picked up. Under the circumstances, the cost of their maintenance is extremely high. Our representative, who personally spent several days in Spain discussing the situation with local groups, indicates that he is trying to secure the release of the jailed refugees on the basis of a guarantee of maintenance to be supplied by the Joint Distribution Committee. Prospects for the release of about 75 women and children held in Figueras seem hopeful."

Supplying funds for maintaining the refugees in Spain will constitute a [illegible] added on, in the absence of any [illegible] ed local Jewish welfare body, the refugees must be supported on an individual basis at tourist rates. In the past the cost has run as high as $20 a week per person. In the first ten months of 1942, the Joint Distribution Committee has had to allot $215,500 for the support of refugees in Spain.

The Joint Distribution Committee receives its income through the campaign collections of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine.

NAZI CLAW DESCENDS ON JEWS OF NORWAY WITH CRUEL FORCE

(Continued from Page One)

and all Jewish relief funds have [illegible]

The Quisling Home Department has published lists daily of the Jewish fortunes that have been confiscated. The lists of Tuesday and Wednesday of last week contained the names of two hundred and seventy-five Jews. The Department [illegible] considered as Jews. The authorities decline to give the exact number of Jews arrested, but they state that no women have been arrested, so far.

Russian Historian Dies; Proved "Protocols" Faked

Advices received by the Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Russian daily published in New York, tell of the death in Paris of Vladimir Lvovitch Bourtzeff, famous Russian historian and publicist, known for many decades as "the Sherlock Holmes of the Russian Revolution" because of the part he played in exposing agents provocateurs among revolutionists in the employ of the Czarist government. He would have been 80 on November 30.

In 1934 he appeared before a court in Switzerland and proved that the so-called "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" were a forgery concocted by agents of the czarist police to discredit the Jewish people. Mr. Bourtzeff pointed out that the Nazis were merely imitating the anti-Semites of the czarist regime in their use of the fake "protocols."

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Discrimination In Employment Barred

INFRINGEMENT AGAINST RULING CARRIES PENALTY

National Selective Service warned Canadian employers that discrimination against workers for reasons of race, color or creed may result in all their labor supplies being cut off.

In a statement, Selective Service said that employers who continue to practic discrimination "may find all sources of workers closed to them by refusal of National Selective Service to issue permits for workers to seek employment with them."

The statement said instructions have been sent to all Selective Service officers calling their attention to sections of previous instructions on this problem, and supplementing these instructions.

War contractors, for security reasons, are prohibited from employing certain classes of aliens and the officers are instructed to learn from security officials of these contractors the exact regulations applying to their plants and to conform to these regulations. Except for these circumstances the discrimination regulations apply.

The instruction to Selective Service officers continues:

"Some employers continue to discriminate against certain classes of persons on grounds of citizenship, nationality, race, language, name, creed or color. Such discrimination impairs the war effort by preventing the most effective use of our total labor supply and tends, by developing well founded resentment and suspicion, to defeat the democratic objectives for which we are fighting.

"No official of selective service shall do anything to encourage or facilitate any such discrimination, viz., no such official shall make any remark to, or ask any question of any applicant or employer that could be interpreted as condoning or suggesting discrimination in employment against any class of person and no official in selecting applicants for referral shall take into consideration any factor other than the applicant's ability satisfactorily to fill the vacancy."

Local and regional offices were instructed to stop using any employment or selective service form of questionnaire, other than those issued by the head office, which contains any question or indication of a person's race, creed or color, and no form with any such question is to be put into use without head office approval.

"Certain head office forms contain reference to race or nationality," the instructions said. "These questions are definitely not included for any purpose of discrimination and why not be used for such purpose, but an entry may be made in the space indicating race or nationality where, under the particular circumstances existing, race or nationality is a reasonable specification on the employer's order for help.

"It is also necessary in the circumstances mentioned in section 2 (re employment of aliens in war work) to obtain particulars as to race or nationality and inquiry in such cases must necessarily be continued.

"Inquiry may also be made with reference to creed in those rare cases where the factor in question is properly included in the job's specifications, e.g., a Catholic family property seeks a Catholic child's nurse or a Jewish family properly seeks a Gentile employee to perform work of the sort which Jews may not do on holy days.

"In face of a growing shortage of labor, employers must be prepared to revise their employment specifications. They must be prepared of necessity to employ more handicapped persons than they would employ in normal times. They must also be prepared to employ persons of nationalities, creeds and colors whom, perhaps solely because of their fear of resentment on the part of their other employees, they might prefer not to employ.

"For these reasons, if it comes to the attention of a national selective service officer that any employer is unreasonably refusing to engage otherwise qualified persons referred to him by the office principally on the grounds which are discriminatory within the meaning of these instructions, the national selective service officer shall notify such employer that, in view of the evidence of discrimination, he is required to refer the matter to head office, at Ottawa, and that the result may be directions to grant no more permits until such time as it is satisfactorily established that such discrimination has stopped."

No advertisement is to be approved under provisions of part V of the national selective service regulations if it contains any expression like "Gentiles preferred," "Protestant only," or "any other expression which is indicative of an employer's intention to discriminate against any class of person."

Complaints had been made to selective service from a number of quarters that some employers particularly in Toronto, were showing discrimination against applicants of certain races. The matter has been under careful study since that time.

The manpower problem is most acute in highly-industrialized centres; and selective service felt any discrimination on racial grounds might seriously reduce the available supply of labor.

One recent protest was made by the Jewish Congress which sent a delegation to Ottawa to interview Elliott M. Little, director of National Selective Service. The congress delegates said they had received reports that some selective service officers were lending themselves to continuance by employers of discriminatory practices.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Winer and children, Lila and Jean, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, have gone home, after visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. A. L. Gittleson, Dorchester Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Wise, de Vimy Avenue, were hosts to sixty guests at a sweet sixteen dance, honoring their only daughter, Ruth. A buffet supper was served by candlelight at midnight. Flowers adorned the table, and Miss S. Linda, cousin of the honoree, assisted.

Gunners Monte Highbloom and Stanley Brackley, of London, England, visited Mr. and Mrs. I. Bernstein, Park Avenue, for nine days.

Mrs. William Riven, Lajoie Avenue, has returned from Buffalo where she visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. Elin, and from Toronto where she attended the Ontario Zionist Regional Conference.

Mrs. Charles Abramson, of Ottawa, formerly of Montreal, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hymovitch, Esplanade Avenue.

Mrs. Samuel Reitman, Crosvenor Avenue, spent some time visiting friends in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Mrs. Harold Lande, Summerhill Avenue, entertained at a buffet supper party in honor of Miss Ginette Ingrid Reiskind and Monroe Paul Leopold, whose engagement has been announced.

Mrs. Joel Salomon, Queen Mary Road, entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Ginette Ingrid Reiskind and Monroe Paul Leopold, whose engagement was announced.

Mrs. Leo Galler, 4869 Victoria Avenue, Montreal, was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. J. S. Wachman, of London, England.

Mrs. Moe Pascal and Mrs. V. Teherny entertained at luncheon at the former's home, 4999 Victoria Avenue, in honor of Mrs. J. S. Wachman, of London, England, who is returning home shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bass, of New York, formerly of Montreal, are here for a few days at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Lieut. S. S. Reisman and Mrs. Reisman, of Pembroke, Ontario, were visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Carin, Stuart Avenue.

Miss Sylvia Mancher, has returned to Brooklyn, N.Y., having visited Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lupovich, Lajoie Avenue.

Mrs. B. Polonsky, Dollard Avenue, entertained at Eaton's Silver Room at tea, in honor of Miss Clare Rapoport, a bride-elect of January 3rd. The honoree was presented with sterling silver.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Finkelstein, Esplanade Avenue, entertained 25 guests at tea on their twenty-ninth wedding anniversary. The table was decorated with varied colored pompoms and roses.

Miss Pearl Horowitz and her fiance, Carl Goffman, entertained at the former's home, 5343 St. Urbain Street, at an evening for the relatives and intimate friends. The table was decorated with red roses. Among those present were [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] 5343 St. Urbain Street, entertained at a supper for the immediate family in honor of the engagement of their only daughter, Pearl, to Carl Goffman. The decorations were red and pink roses and white and red carnations. About sixty guests were present.

Miss Betty Marinoff, gave a tea in honor of Miss Anne Rappeport, a bride-elect of November—15th. Autumn flowers were used as the decorations. Misses Clara Wagner, Rose Morris, Rose Clamer, Pearl Michaels, Dorothy Rappeport, Nora Dee, and Mesdames M. Steinberg, and L. Small were there. Mrs. L. Marinoff poured tea. The honoree was presented with a silver relish dish.

Miss Beatrice Gasol, a bride-elect of November 22nd, was entertained at a tea by Miss Florence Bassel, 4935 Wellington Street, others present being: Misses Mildred Cohen, Shirley Diamond, Rita Bernstein, Irene Bier, Sylvia Rothstein, Mesdames H. Bassel, S. Bassel, and Myer Lesser. Mrs. M. Singer poured and Mesdames P. Bassel and C. Silverman assisted with the serving. The bride-elect was presented with a breakfast set.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Migicovsky, Van Horne Avenue, were hosts at a dinner in honor of their youngest son, David's bar mitzvah, at the community hall of Chevra Kadisha Synagogue, one hundred and thirty-five guests being present. Mrs. K. Davis, the bar-mitzvah's grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Mintz, all of Toronto, and Joseph Raswick, of New York, were there. J. Schwartz acted as toastmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Michael, 5208 Trans Island Avenue, were hosts at a dinner party at their home in honor of Miss Mary Leffall, a bride-elect of December 6th, and Irving Frost, and a presentation was made; Miss Doreen Pelt, Maplewood Avenue, dinner party at the Mount Royal Hotel, and presentation; Mrs. M. Abrams, Victoria Avenue, dinner, theatre, and a presentation.

Those who entertained for Mrs. Sol. Miller, formerly Miss Lulu Shulman, were: Mrs. B. Shulman, mother of the bride; Mrs. Hyman Miller, at dinner, to honor the engagement; Mrs. B. Shulman, tea presentation of silver tea service; Misses Yetta Levine and Irene Kramer, luncheon presentation of a silver casserole; Mrs. Morris Schwartz, Jeanne Mance Street, tea and bridge presentation of an electric coffee maker; Mr. and Mrs. Myer L. Dubitsky, evening presentation of an electric bedroom clock; Miss Sylvia Bloomfield, Laurier Avenue West, tea presentation of a clothes hamper; Mrs. Edgar Ross, Esplanade Avenue, tea presentation of an electric broiler; Miss Gwendolyn Stein, de l'Epee Avenue, luncheon presentation of convertible candle sticks in the form of bonbon dishes; Miss Florence Baron, tea presentation of an electric griller.

Registered at Lang's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Rotman, M. Bernstein, David Shugar, Laz. Lang, Abe Lang, R. Harris, Samuel Rubin, Irving Bercovitch, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Oliver, M. Oliver, S. Trachman, Philip Avrith, M. Fox, Mrs. M. Davis, E. Sankoff, Mr. and Mrs. L. Weiner, B. Shapera, George Shapera, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Miller, Raymond Berzan, David Berzan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goffman, and Mrs. A. Berzan.

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QUEBEC CITY

Mrs. N. Pedvis, Brown Avenue, is visiting her mother, Mrs. F. Roback, Querbes Avenue, Montreal.

S. J. Smiley, of Montreal, spent a few days visiting his father, S. Smilovitz, St. Joseph Street.

Max Suponitsky, R.C.N.V.R., Supply Assistant, formerly stationed at H.M.C.S. Montcalm, Quebec, is in Montreal, continuing courses in the service.

Samuel Shaller, Aberdeen Street, is taking his initial training course in the Royal Canadian Air Force at Lachine.

Council of Jewish Women discussed the telephone bridge, whereby members play in their homes and each pays a dollar towards the Council. Mrs. M. Gardner presided.

B'nai B'rith Lodge 1271 discussed the entertaining of Jewish boys in the armed forces in the vicinity. Harry Yaffe presided.

Lillian Freiman Chapter met at the Community Centre, Mrs. O. Miller presiding.

Miss Ruth Lax, St. Louis Road, spent several days in Montreal.

Mrs. J. T. Bigman, Fraser Street, is in Montreal.

Mrs. O. Miller, Maurice Avenue, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. Zucker, of Montreal.

Mrs. L. Farcas, St. Joseph Street, is spending some time in Montreal, with her brother, S. J. Smiley, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Shapiro, Avenue Des Braves, were in Montreal for a few days.

Herzlea Chapter met at the home of Mrs. E. Gillman, Lemoyne-rier Street, Mrs. L. Pedvis presiding.

Mrs. J. T. Bigman, Fraser Street, was hostess at a buffet luncheon to members of Hadassah Chapters who had raised their give-or-get money during the past year. The dining room table was decorated in blue and white. Mrs. L. Pedvis poured the tea and Mrs. G. Miller cut the desserts. The guest speaker was Mrs. H. Halperin, of Winnipeg, Man. Mrs. L. Salmonovitz acted as chairman. Mrs. B. Medwick moved a vote of thanks to the speaker. Mrs. M. Pollock donated $25 to Herzlea Chapter. Mrs. L. Pedvis thanked Mrs. Bigman. Others present were: Misses Rachel Weiner and Clara Goodman, Mesdames B. Bustenbaum, M. Gardner, S. Gold, I. Deitcher, M. Darshaner, A. Reich, S. Pedvis, A. Simak, M. Forster, N. Pedvis, D. Gelber, E. Gillman, H. Lax, L. Farcas, J. Lalkowitz, D. Kantzer, J. Gardner, A. Goldman.

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• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

● **OLD PEOPLE'S HOME:** Under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, a concert was given for the residents, and guests. Program: Hebrew songs, Mrs. Samuel Hart; violin, H. Ivry; lieder, by Cantor Nathan Mendelsohn of Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, Mrs. Mendelsohn accompanying at the piano. Refreshments were served and gifts were presented to each resident on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. H. Myers. Guests were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Schneiderman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cohen, Mrs. Annette Lewis Hart, Mrs. J. Myers, Mrs. N. Mendelsohn, J. Silverman, Mrs. F. Boback, Mrs. R. Levitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Segal, Mrs. I. Weisberg, Mrs. E. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Maidofsky.

Items for this column is complied with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

● **ESRA LADIES' SOCIETY** met at the home of Mrs. Nora Klein, with Mrs. M. Lefcort, president, in the chair. Annual dinner, Sunday evening, December 20th, in Emal Jacob Hall, will give proceeds solely for the relief of Jewish refugee children abroad. Active in the society are: Mesdames M. Bielstein, J. Wiesenfeld, Charles Fish, H. Zrill, P. Koopferstock, M. Sweet, S. Pietruszka, F. Simon, R. Harnefkovitch, L. Rubinstein, G. Adler, S. Y. Chaikin, R. Clemens, M. Cytryn, M. Ehrlich, M. Fersenfeld, T. Frankel, Ch. M. Goldberg, S. Greenfield, Nora Klein, M. Master, W. Mendelsohn, M. Peters, H. Piperberg, H. Rubinstein, K. Schachter, B. Silverman, I. Sobel, S. Tunkel, J. Winston, M. Zatz, H. M. Zeltkowsky, S. Zuckerman, and Miss Lily Mann.

● **RED CROSS:** In a chain of teas organized by Mrs. M. B. Pinsky, the following are taking part: Mesdames N. Shapiro, G. Scheckman, L. Tush.

● **CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS,** Eastern Division: Unless every Jewish woman in Montreal supports the membership drive of $1 to the Women's War Efforts Committee, parcels and cigarettes being sent overseas to the men in the active services, will have to be discontinued. Despite many requests to contribute, results have been disappointing. A plea is being made by Mrs. Arthur Simen, chairman of the drive, asking that every organization, every group and every woman become a member immediately. A rally of members takes place early in December at which time films showing what the War Efforts Committee accomplishes, as well as other educational films, will be shown.

● **NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE,** 3958 Laval Avenue, is holding an at home on Sunday, November 22nd, from 2 p.m. to 5, under the auspices of the president, Lionel A. Sperber, K.C., and the members of the Board of Directors, Jacob Weiner, John M. Loebel, Quartermaster Arthur Pascal, overseas, Edward Barkoff, Percy N. Jacobson, Lewis L. Gelfand, Mesdames M. G. Kirsch, Jack Klein, Gordon Kenny, J. J. Block; Miss Mary Vineberg; and honorary presidents, Mrs. Bernard Gardiner, of New York, and Zave Levinson. Mr. and Mrs. Lionel A. Sperber, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barkoff will receive, with Mrs. M. O. Kirsch, chairman of the Women's Committee who will be the hostesses, Mesdames I. S. Isaacs, J. Klein, J. Stampleman, Sol. Vineberg, Gordon Kenny, M. Pascal, V. Teherny, Samuel Rubin, Hyman Grover, J. J. Block, Victor Cape, Moe Segal, Leo Feldman, Louis Schachter, Philip Blond, Felix Bernstein, S. B. Held, George Alexander, Irving Smith, Samuel Pearson, Adolph Pesner, N. Levitt, Boris Wigdor, Philip Garfinkle, Edward Barkoff, Henry Benson, Monroe Abbey, Allan Bronfman, Jr., David Notkin, Hyman Ressler, M. Brown, M. Scherzer, Sidney Levitt, Joseph Shapiro, Arthur Crelinsten, A. Fromson, Harvey Golden, J. Goodson, Michael Greenblatt, William Richter, L. L. Gelfand, S. Cohen, Arthur Pascal, S. Schacter, Reuben Ginsberg, Samuel Klein, Charles Crelinsten, Philip Segal, Harry Segal, and Miss Mary Vineberg. Miss Felice Vineberg is head worker.

● **Y.W.H.A.:** Sixth lecture in the Music and Art Appreciation Series being given at the Y.M.H.A. takes place on Wednesday evening, November 25th. Miss Ann Savage, art instructor at Baron Byng High School and at the Art Association, will lecture on "Canadian Art," with movies of the works of A. Y. Jackson, one of the Canadian Group of Seven.

● **PIONEER WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION:** Mrs. H. M. Caiserman, chairman of Montreal Council, will be the guest of the Ottawa Clubs, Saturday, inaugurating a new Club at an organizational tea, and on Sunday evening, November 22nd, addressing an open forum at Palestine House on "Palestine At Work." The film, "Palestine At War" will be shown.

● **HADASSAH:** Chapter meeting Tuesday, November 24th, at 8:30, is: Judith at the home of Mrs. P. Leboff, 750a Querbes Avenue. Chapter meeting Wednesday, at 12:30: Kadimah, luncheon at Headquarters, friends invited. Chapter meeting Monday, at 8:30: Emos Israel, at the home of Mrs. A. Zaltchick, 5657 Park Avenue. Mrs. W. Brookman will sing humorous songs; Chapter meeting Saturday, November 21st, at 2:30: Bialik, Oneg Shabbos at the home of Mrs. M. Flomen, 4915 Lacombe Avenue. Monday, at 2:30, Young Ladies Zionist, Nair Tamid and Henrietta Szold Sr. chapters meet at Headquarters to hear Mrs. Cissie Hyams, of London, England. A dramatic reading on the life of Dr. Chaim Weizman will be presented by Mesdames E. T. Garfinkle, H. Singer, D. Colle, P. Fram, B. Mortimer, S. Alrod. Friends invited. Monday at 2:30: Esther Rachel Naverich at the home of Mrs. J. Ross, 5715 Esplanade Avenue; Deborah at the home of Mrs. M. White, 2941 Willowdale Avenue; Kadimah at the home of Mrs. P. Shapiro, 893 DeHart Avenue; Miriam Brainin Ortenberg at the home of Mrs. S. Marks, 5149 St. Urbain Street; North End at the home of Mrs. Ross Marsel, 1227 Bernard Avenue; Rachel Levinson at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue with Mrs. M. A. Fine and Mrs. M. Leon as hostesses. Chapters meeting Monday, at 8:30: Adath Israel, bridge at the assembly hall, hostesses, Mesdames S. G. Bendon, L. D. Satim, A. Rabinovitch, S. Glass; Rachel Anna Leavy at the home of Mrs. M. Godlovitch, 864 de l'Epee Avenue; Shoshana at the home of Mrs. M. Newman, 3470 Colonial Avenue. $26 was collected for Youth Aliyah by Mrs. S. Lezneff, president of the Shoshana Chapter of Hadassah. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Silverstein, 859 Stuart Avenue, $60 was collected for Youth Aliyah. Edith Hart Chapter of Junior Hadassah were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leon H. Fischel at a tea held at their home, Redfern Avenue. Guests and sponsors included: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Myers, Mrs. S. Fischel, Mrs. Ross Myers, Misses Naomi Surchin, and Ethel Bloomfield. Members: Misses Pauline Amdur, Phyllis Bavitch, Sarah Cohen, Sophie Ganser, Lee Ginsherman, Beatrice Kravitz, Norma Levitt, Sandra Polishuk, Dorothy Segal, Frances Solomon, Bernice Smolsky. The chapter will undertake the "His" and "Her" Booth at the Victory Carnival on January 23rd and 24th, in addition to annual raffles, proceeds of which go to the War Work Fund. Mrs. S. Miglicovsky, Van Horne Avenue, entertained the Young Ladies Zionist Chapter in honor of her son David's bar mitzvah. Mrs. Saul Mintz poured.

● **COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN:** A war-time menu will be served at the luncheon being given by Mrs. Sydney Levitt, president, at her home, 4 Belfrage Road, for workers for the Year Book. Mrs. Rose Medine, vice-president, said that $1,600 has been realized towards the $2,000 objective for war and other projects. Mrs. J. J. Jacobs is editor-in-chief. Others in charge of activities are Mrs. G. T. Kenney and Mrs. Louis J. Notkin. Jack Klein, Administrator of Women's and Children's Wear for the duration, will speak on "The Canadian Woman Looks At War-Time Fashions", at the meeting at the Mount Royal Hotel, on Wednesday afternoon, November 18th; also Mrs. J. Leslie Hodges, Chairman of the Montreal Women's Regional Advisory Committee, Consumer Branch, The Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Holt, Renfrew and Company models will demonstrate fashions, and accessories, Mrs. J. Goodson is in charge of the program. Public welcome.

● **THREE RIVERS HEBREW LADIES CLUB:** met at the home of Mrs. A. Fallis, Duplessis Street, Mrs. B. Schneiderman reading the minutes. A vote of thanks to the hostess was given by Mrs. M. Glassman.

● **SHAARE ZION SISTERHOOD** annual bazaar on Tuesday, November 24th, afternoon and evening, at the Community Hall, will serve luncheon at 12.30. Entertainment under the direction of Miss Anne Lendman. A War Savings Certificate will be awarded to the holder of the winning entrance-ticket stub. Convenors, Mrs. D. Cummings and Mrs. E. Abramowitz.

● **TEMPLE EMANU-EL,** Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi: Service, Friday, November 20th at 8:15. Sermon: "What Is Liberal Judaism?"; Saturday, at 11:30, sermonette. Friday, November 27th, at 8 p.m., participating in the sixtieth anniversary celebration service, will be: the Rev. Dr. James G. Heller, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; The Rev. Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of the Hebrew Union College; and the Rev. Dr. Leslie Pidgeon, minister of Erskine and American United Church. The fifteenth anniversary of Rev. Dr. Harry J. Stern's ministry in Canada will also be observed. At the Congregation anniversary dinner and annual meeting, at the Windsor Hotel, Saturday, November 28th at 7, along with the guests of honour, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Gifford will speak in behalf of the non-Jewish community. "A Journey In The Land Of Memory", dramatizing events in the congregational life through the past sixty years, will be presented under the direction of Mrs. J. N. Neumann, author of the script. Members may invite friends as guests. The musical program at the anniversary service will be in charge of the Temple choirmaster and organist, Berkley E. Chadwick, and associated with the Temple choir will be a choir of thirty voices of Erskine and American Church. These choirs will chant the traditional Hebrew Synagogue Sabbath eve service. The Chanukah celebration of the Brotherhood, Sunday evening, December 6th, will hear the Habima Artist, Chayele Gruber.

● **CONGREGATION SHAAR HASHOMAYIM,** Dr. H. Abramowitz, Rabbi: Parent-Teachers' Association, on Monday evening, November 23rd, when the parents will be hosts to the faculty at a supper meeting, will have Dr. Abramowitz leading "A Model Lesson In Bible," those present constituting the class. Annual meeting of the congregation, on Thursday, December 17th, will be the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the dedication of the present building. Cultural Guidance Group, Mrs. Bernard Pinestone, leader, heard a talk on the life of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Meetings on Mondays at 8:30 p.m. Girls 17 to 20 invited. Class delegates in the Keren Ami School Council are: Marion Schwartz, Derek Tarsh, Barbara Jacobs, Joan Blackman, Shirley Beckman, Murray Notkin, Robert Robinson, Sheila Moskovitch, Esther Cohen, Herbert Strean, Helga Weissler, Arthur Friedman, Bernard Cooper, Natalie Raginsky. Gordon Edelstone was called to the reading of the Torah in celebration of the anniversary of his bar mitzvah. Burril Fine, Alan Beckman, David Cohen, Bernard Cooper, Jerrold Finsberg, Mortimer Flanders, Donald Kirk, William Levy, Edgar Liebovitch, Leonard Mendel, Jonathan Robinson, Charles Solmmen took part.

● **B'NAI BRITH** Mount Royal Women's Auxiliary No. 257 open initiation meeting, Thursday evening, November 26th, at the Mount Royal Hotel, presents Mrs. Emanuel W. Glucksman, of New York, first vice-president of the Women's Grand Lodge District No. 1.

● **JEWISH CENTRE,** 258 St. Viateur Street West: At the home of M. Nathanson and Mrs. Nathanson, president of the Sisterhood, 760A Querbes Avenue, supper was served by the host and hostess. Donations to the Centre were made by: Mr. and Mrs. R. Tublum, $19; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, $15; Mr. and Mrs. S. Pollack, $13; Mr. and Mrs. S. Kahane, $5; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bloomfield, $5; Mr. and Mrs. M. Davidowitch, $5; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sternclar, $5; Mr. and Mrs. G. Enkin, $5; Mr. and Mrs. S. Star, $5; Mr. and Mrs. S. Brodsky, $5; Mr. and Mrs. K. Kaplansky, $5; Mr. and Mrs. B. Spiegel, $3; Mr. and Mrs. F. Shapiro, $3; Mr. and Mrs. J. Slotsky, $3; Mr. and Mrs. A. Stein, $2.50; Mr. and Mrs. S. Dalfen, $2.50.

● **METRO GIRLS' CLUB** met at the home of Minnie Levine, 4669 Park Avenue. New members present were Blossom Sobel and Lillian Kraft. The weekly collection of article resulted in an eleven-pound parcel which was sent to a soldier overseas. Anita Holzberg is Red Cross representative and Bryna Cohen is on telephone committee.

● **ZIONIST ORDER HABONIM:** Nathan Velnish was elected Supreme Nasai; others E. Shuchat, S. Levine, S. H. Rolbin, I. J. Walner, H. I. Cralmer.

● **JEWISH HOSPITAL OF HOPE:** Victory Unit meets at the home of Mrs. B. Leibling, 6034 Hutchison Street, on November 23rd at 8 p.m.; Henry Shuster Unit at the home of Mrs. O. Leckner, 5291 Hutchison Street, on November 24th, at 2 p.m. At the Mordcha Barker Unit meeting at the home of Mrs. S. Rabinovitch, 4106 St. Dubain Street, on Tuesday, November 24th, at 8:30 p.m., annual raffle will take place.

DEATHS

Sarah Sadie Bloom died on Sunday, November 15th, at the Ross Memorial Pavilion. She is survived by her husband, Joseph Joel Deutsch; children, Moses, David, and Pearl; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bloom; sisters, Mesdames H. Hyams, S. Lackman, H. Michaels, H. Rosenberg, and Miss Bessie Bloom; and brothers, Isadore and Samuel, of Montreal. Funeral was held on Monday from Paperman & Sons' Funeral Parlor, 4081 St. Urbain Street. Shiva at 5232 Hutchison Street. Rabbi S. H. Herschorn officiated and interment took place at Beth Yehuda Cemetery, Cartierville.

Mrs. Annie Cheifetz, widow of Abraham Cheifetz, died on November 15th, at the Jewish General Hospital. She is survived by three sons, Israel, Leon, and Dr. Harry Cheifetz; one daughter, Mrs. A. Hill; fourteen grandchildren, Harry and Hilton Hill, Mrs. L. Shapiro, Miss Rosalyn Gurberg, Herzl, Morris, William, Shirley, Misha, Yehonah, Hickey, Phillip Cheifetz, and Benami and Naomi Hill; and two great-grandchildren. Rabbi M. Wachtfogel officiated. Interment took place at the Cartierville cemetery.

Isaac Rose, husband of the late Sarah Kirschberg, died at the Ross Memorial Pavilion of the Royal Victoria Hospital, on November 13th, in his seventy-ninth year. He is survived by three sons, Joseph and Lionel, of Montreal, Squadron Leader Bram Ross, R.C.A.F.; one daughter, Mrs. Samuel Nyman, of Brantford, Ontario; one sister, Mrs. Joseph Kirschberg, of Montreal. Shiva at 4409 Coolbrook Avenue. Rabbi Charles Bender officiated at the funeral. Interment took place at the Spanish and Portuguese Cemetery.

Sarah Marcovitch, wife of Philip Leibovitch, died at the Women's General Hospital, on November 17th, in her 64th year. Funeral was on Sunday from Paperman's Funeral Parlor, 4081 St. Urbain Street. Shiva at 5591 Esplanade Avenue. Rabbi S. H. Herschorn officiated. Interment took place at the Hebrew Sick Benefit Cemetery in Cartierville.

Goldie Greenspoon died on Sunday, November 15th, at the Jewish General Hospital, in her fifty-ninth year. She is survived by her husband, David Fine; children, Issie, Mesdames L. Ginsberg and I. Tucker, Miss Sally Fine; brother, Hyman Greenspoon; and grandchildren, Rosalie Fine, Mona and Larry Tucker, and William Ginsberg. Funeral was held from the chapel of Paperman & Sons, 4081 St. Urbain Street, on Monday, November 16th. Shiva at 4662 Colonial Avenue. Rabbi M. Master officiated. Interment took place at the Russian-Polish Cemetery, in Cartierville.

Parents Of Famous Bombardier Receive Plaque

Two of the proudest, happiest and most confused persons in Brooklyn were Samuel and Leah Levin, who appeared on a flag-bedecked platform in front of their home at 1506 East Thirty-third Street, New York, to receive an enthusiastic ovation and a memorial plaque from 2,500 friends and neighbors on behalf of their son, Sergeant Meyer Levin, bombardier of Captain Colin Kelly's plane, which sank the Japanese battle ship Haruna last December.

Never before had such a colorful crowd as this — led by the St. James Cadet Corps band, a color guard of the American Legion and members of the Women's Voluntary Services — disturbed the relative quiet of East Thirty-third Street in Brooklyn, an old resident said. Mr. and Mrs. Levin, a middle-aged, retiring couple who have lived in the Flatbush section for many years, did not conceal their excitement.

An Attorney General John J. Bennett jr., Democratic candidate for Governor and principle speaker at the exercises, unveiled the large bronze plaque and presented it to the parents of the Pacific hero. Mr. and Mrs. Levin were speechless for a moment while the crowd, packed in the shaded street facing their simple, two-family home, and stretching from windows of neighboring houses, roared a cheer of approval.

Finally, after regaining some composure, the smiling mother approached the microphone over which the exercises were being broadcast throughout the country and, in halting words, read the inscription on the plaque: "The friends and neighbors dedicate this plaque to honor Sergeant Meyer Levin, a bombardier of the United States Air Corps, who through valor, courage and gallantry in action has distinguished himself in the service of his country."

"Now, papa, what have you to say?" she said, turning to her husband. Mr. Levin, standing in front of an enlarged 6 by 4-foot photograph of his son, explained that there was little left for him to say. He thanked his friends and neighbors for their ovation.

But Mr. Bernett had much more to say. "When the news of Sergeant Meyer Levin's exploits reached us, it occurred to me that the 'butcher of Berlin' must have writhed in anger to learn that his ally in the Orient was being beaten and humiliated by, of all people, a Jewish boy from the sidewalks of New York," he said.

There was a still greater service that Sergeant Levin and Captain Kelly rendered their country, he observed, adding: "If we at home develop the comradeship and teamwork of Levin and Kelly, we will keep America true to the dedication of our forefathers, a place where all men are really equal."

The voices of several neighbors who arranged the ceremony, revealing in their accents the different countries from which they came, offered further testimony of the variety of national groups united in this country in the war against the Axis. Speaking over the radio, each announced his or her racial origin—Italian, Swedish, German, Jewish and Irish.

The crowd did more than voice its support of the war effort. It purchased a total of $250,000 worth of war bonds from women volunteers who set up their sales headquarters in the parlor of the Levin home, where the memorial to Sergeant Levin, now in active service in Australia, will be erected.

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MARRIAGES

Benson-Berman

The marriage of Miss Anita Berman, daughter of Mrs. Laura Berman, and the late I. I. Berman, of Toronto, formerly of Winnipeg, to Howard Murray Benson, son of Mrs. Dora Benson, of Central Park West, New York, took place at Shaare Zion Synagogue on October 31st, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Alfred Berman, of New Rochelle, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Benson have taken up their residence at 663 Victoria Avenue, Montreal. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Gringorten, sister and brother-in-law of the bride, of Toronto.

Mayne-Minkin

The marriage of Miss Doris Minkin, daughter of Aaron Minkin, of Russia, and the late Mrs. Minkin, to Henry Mayne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Mayne, 5457 St. Urbain Street, took place at Beth David Synagogue on November 1st at half past six o'clock, Rabbi A. E. Hamburger officiating. The bride [illegible] was given in [illegible] by her uncle, Mr. [illegible], and was [illegible] white satin gown, made with sweetheart neckline, long sleeves, and cut on princess lines with a long train. The train was six yards long, and the headdress consisted of a crown of pearls, with a veil falling to the waist. The bride carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations. Miss Frances Silverman was the maid of honor, in a pink silk gown, pink veil, and Juliet cap, and carried red, white, and blue carnations. Eleanor Mayne was flower girl, in a pink ankle-length dress, a a frame hat to match, with blue ribbons, and carried a basket of rose petals. Hyman Singerman was best man, and Hershel Silverstone was page boy. "Because" was sung by the choir and played by the organ. A reception was held, with the decorations carried out in pink and red roses, ferns and palms. Mrs. Katz, sister of the bride, wore a black crepe afternoon dress, black felt hat, and a corsage of red roses. The groom's mother wore a black lace gown, with silk embroidery, black hat with feather, and a corsage of red roses. Mr. and Mrs. Mayne then left on a trip to Toronto, Niagara Falls, and Kingston, the bride travelling in a blue velvet dress, with gold trimming, black hat and veil, Persian lamb coat, and black accessories. The couple have taken up residence at 5457 St. Urbain Street. Miss Frances Silverman, of Kingston, Ontario, was a guest.

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Rosenzweig-Ornstein

The marriage of Corinne, daughter of Mrs. Ornstein and the late Max J. Ornstein, to Moe Rosenzweig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Rosenzweig, took place on October 4th, at seven thirty o'clock, in the Ball Room of the Mount Royal Hotel. The Reverend Dr. H. Abramowitz officiated, assisted by Cantor N. Mendelsohn. Given in marriage by her brother, Jack B. Ornstein, the bride wore a gown of ivory satin, the long bodice having a sweetheart neckline and a skirt shaping into a train. Her veil of tulle illusion was arranged in coronet effect, and she carried a circular bouquet of white roses. Her only attendant was Miss Ruth Goltman, who wore a turquoise blue crepe dress, with headdress and veil to match, and carried a sheaf of pink roses. Leo Rosenzweig was best man for his brother. White pom-poms, chrysanthemums and palms were used to decorate the room. The wedding music was played by an orchestra. Mrs. Ornstein, the bride's mother, wore a blue crepe floor-length gown, with hat to match, and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Rosenzweig, mother of the groom, was in a blue dinner gown, with hat to match, and a corsage of orchids. A dinner was served and later Mr. and Mrs. Rosenzweig left for Ottawa and the Laurentians, the bride travelling in a red velvet corduroy suit and hat to match, with brown accessories. They will live in Montreal.

Asch-Hershkoky

The marriage of Tova, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hershkoky, Durocher Avenue, to Morris Larry Asch, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Asch, of Quebec, was solemnized at the home of the officiating rabbi, Rev. H. Rothblatt, on November 9th. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Asch left for Quebec. They will take up residence in Montreal.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Max Leopold, 3449 Vendome Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Helaine Ethel, to Samuel Lax, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lax, of Quebec, which is to take place at the home of the bride's parents, on Tuesday December 8, at four o'clock. The occasion coincides with the twenty-eighth wedding anniversary of the bride-elect's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Snowman, of London, England, announce the marriage of their younger daughter, Diana, to Lance-Corporal Sidney Barns, No. 7 Field Security Section, 5th Armored Division C.A.S., son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Barns, 5232 Waverley Street, to take place on Sunday, November 22nd, at half past two o'clock in the Hendon Synagogue, in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Balinsky, 5474 Esplanade Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their only daughter, Rhea, to Bernard, only son of Mrs. Max Silvensky and the late Max Silvensky, on December 27th.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Letovsky, 6569 Papineau Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie, to Lewis son of Mrs. R. Silverman and the late M. Silverman, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thau, 4955 De Bullion Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet, to Hyman Farber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Farber, 5146 Esplanade Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Nemtean, Querbes Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hilda, to Robert, only son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Goodman, Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Grodinsky, 5353 Clark Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lily, to Pte. David Glaser, Black Watch, R.H.R., of Canada, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Glaser, 4577 Notre Dame Street West.

Mrs. M. Pinchuk, 6776 Esplanade Avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Doris, to Fred, son of Mrs. Miriam Fishback, of Vienna, Austria.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rabinovitch, 5687 Park Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Moe (R.C.A.F.) son of J. Reinblatt, St. Joseph Boulevard West, and the late Mrs. Reinblatt, the marriage to take place soon.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Leckner, 5291 Hutchison Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bess, to Frank, son of Mrs. H. Margolick, Querbes Avenue, and the late Hirsha Margolick, the marriage to take place in January.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Generder, Trans Island Avenue (nee Betty Nelman), a son, at the Jewish General Hospital, on November 12th. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Nelman, Jeanne Mance Street; and Mrs. R. Generder, Maplewood Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldstein (nee Tena Sydney Levitt) on October 31, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter, Queenie Sorrel. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goldstein, 5626 Esplanade Avenue; great-grandmother, Mrs. M. Potechin, 5627 Waverley Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Shur, of Portland, Maine (nee Clarice Geller), a son, on November 10th.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Lukofsky (nee Doris Berger), Clark Street, a daughter, Arleen, at the Jewish General Hospital, on November 1st. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Berger, Belanger Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lukofsky, Colonial Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Weisbord (nee Annette Helen Ellasoph) Park Avenue, on November 11th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Rose Merrily. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Ellasoph, Maplewood Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Weisbord, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Margolick (nee Evelyn Kravitz), Grey Avenue, on November 10th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, Lionel Sydney. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kravitz, Grey Avenue; and J. Margolick, Durocher Street.

CLASS IN COOKERY

APPLE SQUARES

two cups flour
one-eighth pound butter
pinch salt
one egg
one teaspoon baking powder
three tablespoons sugar

Sift flour, salt and baking powder. Add sugar, cut in the butter, add beaten egg. Divide dough in half, one for the top and one for the bottom. Grate two or three apples, sprinkle one-half cup sugar mixed with cinnamon. Bake three-quarters of an hour and cut in squares while hot.

Mrs. David Feldman,
4853 Melrose Avenue, Montreal.

RICE PUDDING

one and one-quarter cups rice
one-half cup brown sugar
three cups milk
one-half pound raisins
two eggs
salt

Cook rice in water which has been boiled and strain. Preheat milk and add rice, brown sugar, raisins, eggs and salt. Place in greased pan, and bake in a slow oven for one hour until custard thick.

Mrs. I. Weinberg,
410 Richview Avenue, Toronto.

Lillian Esther Block, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Block, 741 Querbes Avenue, Montreal; granddaughter of Mrs. Rebecca Block. She was named after the late Mrs. A. J. (Lillian) Freiman, of Ottawa.
—Society Studio

Carol Sandra, two, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jakin, 5437 Park Avenue, Montreal; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Spinder; and of J. Jakin, 5795 Darlington Avenue.
—Society Studio

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Krakower (nee Yetta Josephson Wachman), Glencairn Avenue, on November 20th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Z. Wachman, Wilson Avenue; and Mrs. C. Krakower, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Deckelbaum (nee Freda Cohen), Pagnuelo Avenue, on November 14th, at the Women's General Hospital, a son, brother of David Zave. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Cohen, Bloomfield Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. L. Deckelbaum, Esplanade Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Garelick, (nee Rose Tucker), Mount Royal Avenue West, on November 13th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, brother of Roslyn.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my dear mother, Fanny Eisenstein, of Toronto, who passed away on the eighth day in Kislev, November 20th, 1939, ever remembered by her daughter, Rose (Mrs. I. J. Charness).

U.S. Rabbis Rebuke Anti-Zionists

Rabbis throughout the United States joined in a declaration rebuking Jewish opponents of Zionism for dealing a "cruel blow" to the Jews of Palestine and unwittingly strengthening enemies of a Jewish homeland.

The statement, signed by 733 rabbis including the heads of all the national rabbinical associations, came as a rebuttal to a recent pronouncement by ninety reform rabbis repudiating Zionism on the ground that it was inconsistent with Jewish religious and moral doctrine.

The statement of rejoinder, said to be without precedent in Jewish life in the United States, warned that the defeat of Germany would not automatically restore the normal life of European Jews. It predicted that Europe would be so ravaged that large masses of Jews would seek migration to Palestine as the solution to their personal problems.

It denied the charge that Zionism was a secularist movement. On the contrary, the statement declared, the movement had its origins in the authoritative religious texts of Judaism, so that anti-Zionism is "a departure from the Jewish religion."

Replying to criticism of the Zionist movement's political program, the statement asserted such a program was indispensable for assuring large-scale Jewish colonization in Palestine; that the settlement of 500,000 Jews there since World War I was made possible by political action that culminated in the Balfour Declaration and in the Palestine Mandate, and that "there could be little hope of opening the doors of Palestine for most Jewish immigration after the war without effective political action."

The rabbis deplored the idea that the Jews in Palestine should be prevented from ultimately constituting a majority of the population. Then, referring to the declaration by their ninety colleagues, their statement continued:

"Protesting their sympathy both for the homeless Jews of the world and for their brethren in Palestine, our colleagues have by their pronouncement done all these a grave disservice. It may well be that to the degree to which their efforts are at all effective, Jews who might otherwise have found a haven in Palestine will be denied one. The enemies of the Jewish homeland will be strengthened in their propaganda as a result of the aid which these rabbis have given them. To the Jews of Palestine, facing the gravest danger in their history and fighting hard to maintain morale and hope in the teeth of the totalitarian menace, this pronouncement comes as a cruel blow.

"We do not mean to imply that our colleagues intended it as such. We have no doubt that they are earnest about their fine spun theoretical objections to Zionism. We hold, however, that these objections have no merit and, further, that voicing them at this time has been unwise and unkind."

The rabbis expressed confidence that their fellow-Americans would not be led to misconstrue the attitude of American Jews to America because of their interest in Zionism. They declared that all fair-minded Americans knew that Jews in this country bore only one political allegiance—to the United States. They said there was nothing in Zionism to impair this loyalty.

"The Jewish people is in danger of emerging from this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also without any prospects of a better and more secure future and without the hope that such tragedies will not recur again and again," the statement said.

Among the signers were Rabbi James G. Heller of Cincinnati, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Rabbi Louis M. Levitsky, of Newark, president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America; Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, member of the Presidium of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis; Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, of New York, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, and Rabbi Israel Goldstein, of New York, president of the Synagogue of America.

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Jews Of Turkey Still Free Of Hitler

Of Turkey's total population of 16,500,000, 82,000 are Jews, 26,000 in the European zone and 56,000 in Asia Minor. Kemal Ataturk's Turkey (now ruled in Kemal's spirit by Ismet Inonu) has been considered as the most advanced Moslem country, its people freed from the bonds of mediaeval superstition. The Jews, like the rest of the population, enjoy before the law full civic rights. In practice, however, some restrictions do exist.

Like the Armenians and Greeks, the Jews suffer from the general suspicion that Turks feel for foreigners. They are not allowed to enter the regular army, and are very rarely given leading official positions or professorships. Jews in commerce seldom get Government contracts. Nevertheless, the professions are fully open to them.

There were no Jews in Ataturk's immediate circle; but he held strong opinions on racial discrimination, and when a Deputy tried to suggest Jew-laws in 1937, Ataturk stopped the matter even coming up for debate.

The most prominent figure in Turkish Jewish life is Dr. Ginsberg, an Istanbul dentist. It was largely due to his energetic protests that Prime Minister Inonu, in 1933 took action against anti-Semitic excesses in the Thracian frontier zone. Other actions by the Government included the suppression of a Turkish edition of the Stuermer. When the Nazis tried to cause difficulties over the appointment of Jewish refugee professors, Ismet Inonu gave them a sharp rebuff. They were of use to Turkey, he said, and must therefore stay.

Among the Turkish people there is little trace of anti-Semitism. Even the usual excuse of "Jewish business predominance" is lacking. Greeks and Armenians have outshone Jews in economic life, but there has been some resentment by Turkish nationalists at the continued use by Jews of their Spanish dialect, which they fetched with them after their exile from Spain at the time of the Inquisition.

Nevertheless, Jewish life and culture still exists. There are Jewish schools, where Hebrew is taught, and the Bnai Brith College, at Istanbul, is of a high educational level. Religious education has to be given in private, but religious practice is unrestricted. Zionist activity is banned. However, the majority of Turkish Jews are pro-Zionist. The Turkish Parliament contains one Jewish member of the People's Party.

"Not nationality but race is decisive in the expropriation of Jewish property" was the decision rendered by the Rumanian Supreme Court.

Nikolai Michaelson and Michael Levin, Jewish officers in the Red Army were raised to the rank of Maj.-General. Lt. Zelig Pinski, Col. Kogan and Capt. Scheckman received the Order of the Red Star, for exceptional bravery.

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Family Narrative

(Continued from Last Week)

The year was in 1930 and my grandmother passed peacefully away. A few months later a note from the Polish Consulate requested the cripple Isaac to proceed to Leopold—his great-grandfather. As he could not travel, a member of the family deputized instead, and she returned bearing the tidings that Basil Gross, the murderer of Lodz, had returned there and had been arrested. He disclaimed all connection with the crime, thinking that no one had been left alive to identify him and moreover as a naturalized American he was, he said, outside the jurisdiction of the Polish Court. Gross had become wealthy in America and decided to take a trip to Europe and "home," hoping that the crime was forgotten.

It was now necessary to prove from the only living witness, namely Isaac, that this man was Gross and the maximum penalty would be his due. However, the doctors certified that Isaac would not live to reach Lodz and so in his absence the Polish authorities convicted Gross circumstantially and he served a meagre sentence lasting only two years. Some months later Isaac died, a pitiful nervous wreck. The shock had been too much for him.

I saw the light on November 19th, 1915, and my sister followed me on December 28th, 1916. The First World War was already in its second year, but although my father and Uncle Israel had volunteered for service, they were rejected as militarily unfit.

In America David had made progress and was the owner of the firm called D. Bretstein & Co., tailors, New York and Los Angeles. My happiest memories are those of his many visits to see us and the great family reunions of those days.

Now although David had retained the name Bretstein in an America in which names were as varied as they were strange, the English family counterpart had adopted a literal translation of the name to Britstone—which rolled easier on the tongue.

From time to time we heard from Abraham in Paris and by

(Continued on Page Seven)

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mrs. David Wolpaw, who visited her sister, Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive, for the past month, has returned to her home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Jay Morris and Mrs. Saul Lyons, of Hamilton, motored here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Luber, of Montreal, arrived by plane for the housewarming of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Seligman, 105 Ava Road.

Mrs. William Zimmerman, of Vancouver, B.C., spent a few days at the Royal York Hotel.

Mrs. M. Pivnick, Wells Hill Avenue visited her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Stein, in Chicago where Dr. Stein is resident physician in pediatrics at the Michael Reese Hospital.

Mrs. A. Miller, Humewood Drive, has returned from New York, where she visited her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Sydney Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Jolofsky, Grange Avenue, have returned from Detroit, Mich., where they visited their nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Herman.

Miss Hilda Glucksberg, Montrose Avenue, is visiting relatives in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Edelstein, of Baltimore, Md., spent a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosen, Roxton Road. En route home they will visit in New York.

Mrs. Louis Kowit, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Newman, Bathurst Street.

Mrs. B. Cohen, of Montreal, is visiting her mother, Mrs. P. Lowe, Vaughan Road.

Miss Esther Mouckley, of Montreal, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Creed, Bathurst Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goldstein, of Winnipeg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldstein, Manning Avenue, for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack G. Sibulash and daughters, formerly of 43 Christie Street, have taken up residence at 173 Glen Cedar Road.

Mrs. I. Zener, Cecil Street, is visiting in Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg, Euclid Avenue, went to New York for the bar-mitzvah of their grandson, Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Buchanan.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Edelstein, of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. B. Kochberg was hostess to seventy guests at a luncheon at the Belvin, honoring her daughter, Helen, whose marriage to Isaac Shoiket takes place on December 24th.

Mrs. Jack Miller, Atlas Avenue, entertained at dinner and mah jong: Mesdames M. A. Levy, Saul Saluhin, and Al. Schwartz; and Misses Ida Ilion, Freda Etkin, and Carole Levenson.

Mesdames S. Gebertig, M. Linger, and L. Spring were hostesses at an evening at the former's home, Castlelnock Road, honoring Jean Kopman, whose marriage to Ralph Malach takes place in January.

Mrs. L. Carr, 253 Major Street, was tea hostess at Arcadian Court for Mrs. Jack Spiers, formerly Miss Tillie Gottfried. Others present were: Mesdames J. Zener, S. Nissenbaum, M. Schwartz, F. Goldberg, and A. Gold.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Seligman, 105 Ava Road, were at home to about sixty guests at housewarming, among those present being Mr. and Mrs. B. Luber, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stern, of Kitchener.

Mesdames T. Kane, B. Marcus, Jacob Bloom, and R. Eckhardt were hostesses at a shower at the Belvin to honor Mrs. Mort. Vineberg, of Winnipeg, Man., formerly Miss Ruth Pellman, of Toronto. There were about one hundred guests present.

Mrs. H. Finkelstein and Mrs. M. Goldman entertained at a bridge Miss Florence Goldman, whose and shower at the Belvin to honor marriage to Samuel Soble takes place in December. About one hundred and ten guests were there.

Entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goldstein, of Winnipeg, Man., were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Goldstein, Claxton Boulevard; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Nalchman, Dawson Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. M. Atkin, Robert Street; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Gray, Manning Avenue.

Mrs. Joseph Tanzman, Rusholme Road, entertained at a family gathering in honor of the fourth birthday of her daughter, Hyta Isabel. Mrs. Samuel Cohen poured, assisted by Mesdames L. Soles, A. Soles, M. Soles; and Bernard Cowan, and Morris Dackman. About forty guests were present, among them William Gunn, of St. John, N. B.

Mesdames J. Wineberg, J. Cohen, Sidney Shapiro, Samuel Shapiro, David Harris, P. Soll, L. Cohen, M. Covant, W. Brown, Max Friedman, Saul Goldstein, William Ezrin, Leo Jacobson, H. Brightman, and Miss Hilda Wineberg, entertained at Murray House honoring Mrs. Jack Davidson, who before her recent marriage was Miss Anita Korn. Mrs. Harry Davis, aunt of the bride, was guest.

Arthur Gottlieb, of New York, entertained in honor of his daughter, Lenore, on her eighteenth birthday. Shaggy white and purple 'mums decorated a large supper table in the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward Hotel. Those present were: Misses Alfreda Geldsaler, Marion Rosenfeld, Ruth Masters, Marion Allen, Dolly Cohn, Mrs. L. Rosenfeld; and A.C. 2 Alfred Dalgort, R.C.A.F., Jack Mirsky, A.C. 2 Lloyd Davidson, R.C.A.F., Walter Levy, Murray Koffler, A.C. 2 Richard Tarshis, R.C.A.F., of Buenos Aires, A.C. 2 Jule James, R.C.A.F., and Lieutenant Marvin Bassett, U.S.A.A.C.

Honoring Miss Shirley Gertzbein, whose marriage to Jack Stein takes place on November 29th, Mrs. Samuel Stein and Mrs. S. Rober gave a luncheon at Royal York Hotel for thirty-five guests: Mesdames J. Gertzbein, Irving Gertzbein, and B. Harris, and Misses Florence and Dorothy Gertzbein, presentation tea at Eaton's Round Room; Misses Helen Barnett and Marjorie Lichtman, theatre and luncheon at Georgian Room; Mrs. A. Rosenberg and Mrs. Sidney Stein, tea at the Royal York Hotel, for twenty-five guests; Mesdames J. Gelman, Carl Israelson, William Weiner, M. Israelson, and P. Kates, presentation tea at the Round Room; Mrs. T. Mintz and Mrs. S. Elson, presentation tea at the Round Room; Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Track, Spadina Road, entertained the bride and groom with about thirty guests present; Mesdames J. Shieser, M. Goldberg, P. Sandler, S. Dineberg, J. Fine, J. Kopman, J. Herman, M. Wall, A. B. Bennett, J. Kofman, M. Johnson, B. Nusinoff, B. Forer, M. Heller, N. Hochman, M. Schwartz and M. Snider, presentation luncheon at the Georgian Room; Miss Claire Rotman, presentation dinner and theatre; Mrs. B. Benny and Miss Marjorie Benny, presentation tea at Arcadian Court; and Mrs. P. Shier, luncheon at Royal York Hotel, for thirty guests.

Mrs. A. Applebaum, Beatrice Street, gave a tea at Royal York Hotel, honoring her future daughter-in-law, Miss Ruth Starr. The honoree received in a black crepe dress, assisted by Mrs. S. Starr, mother of the bride-elect, in maroon colored crepe. The honoree wore a blue suit, and all had corsages of roses. The tea table held white candles, and was centered with a flower vase of assorted flowers, especially 'mums and roses, and was scattered with leaves and bridal confetti. About one hundred guests called.

Mrs. Simon Rober, Westmount Avenue, was hostess at a tea to honor her daughter, Florence, whose marriage to Mortimer L. Lesser takes place on December 25th. Mrs. F. P. Lesser, mother of the groom-elect, assisted the hostess in receiving. The tea table was covered with a cutwork cloth, and held a centrepiece of pink and white flowers. It was presided over by Mesdames Jack Rober, Samuel Rober, Milton Rober, and Miss Joy Helper, assisted by Misses Kathleen Soren, Muriel Davis, Ruth and Shirley Nissenbaum. About seventy-five guests called.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Alfred King, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel King, who passed away November 13th, 1938. Ever remembered by mother, father, sisters and brother.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cohen, 49 Dewson Street, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Morton Mayer, to take place on Saturday, November 21st, at 9 a.m., at Congregation Anshei Libowitz, 91 Denison Avenue. Reception, Sunday, November 22nd, at 6 p.m., at 300 College Street.

• TORONTO MEETINGS •

• **GOEL TZEDEC SYNAGOGUE:** Junior Services at 10:30 a.m., every Saturday. Sermon by Miss Ruth Pullan on November 21st. Everyone welcome.

• **CLUB FELIX** entertained for Miss Jean Kopman, a bride-elect of January. Hostesses were Misses Blanche Rosenberg, Ruth Petoff, Blanche Sniderman.

• **ADATH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE:** Friday gatherings begin, November 27th, at 9 p.m., at 557 Bathurst Street. Rabbi A. Kelman speaking on "The Essence Of Jewish Religion." Cantor E. Glick will conduct singing. Public invited.

Edmund Scheuer, Chestnut Park, Toronto, celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. He was born in Herrcantel, Alsace-Lorraine, on October 30th, 1847. He lived in Hamilton before going to Toronto to reside in 1886. He is one of the pillars of Holy Blossom Temple; was president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies which he helped to found; and is a member of the Canadian Club.

• Jan Peerce, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was a dinner guest at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Boris Charloff, Markham Street. Others present were: A. Birgen, president of Hebrew Men of England Congregation; J. Notrie, vice-president; Mr. and Mrs. N. Schwartz, Rev. and Mrs. A. Steinberg, and Nathan Lefberman, Mr. Peerce's manager. Eighteen years ago in New York he sang in a choir for Cantor Charloff, who now conducts services at Men of England Congregation. At that time Mr. Peerce's tenor had just undergone the change from alto, but Mr. Charloff encouraged him to study.

• **SHAAREI SHOMAYIM CONGREGATION:** Oneg Sabbath service, Friday, November 20th, at 8:30 p.m. Rabbi David Monson will speak on "The Balfour Declaration." Cantor A. Steinberg and choir. Refreshments.

• **[redacted]** tea at the home of the Talmud Torah [redacted] from 3 to 7 p.m. Hostesses: Mesdames N. Appleboum, H. Eisen, J. Fast, O. Rosenfeld, M. Solomon, S. Gallander, S. Weinstein, D. Brown. The canteen, Wednesday, November 25th, in the auditorium, will serve home-cooked meals in the cafeteria, supervision of Mrs. H. Eisen and committee: Mesdames M. Appleboum, A. Good, O. Rosenfeld, R. Hazel and L. Patter. Games and merchandise.

• **QUEEN ESTHER BESSARAH LODGE:** Annual bridge is Tuesday, November 24th, at Oddfellows' Temple. Proceeds go toward furnishing a hostel for soldiers. Mrs. S. C. Kaplan is newly-elected noble grand, and Mrs. William Goodman, vice-grand. Mrs. William Phillips reported that there were fifty ditty bags on hand which had been filled by members.

• **HADASSAH:** Queen Esther Chapter met at the home of Mrs. A. Rosenberg, 131 Dewbourne Avenue; Mrs. J. Leibowitz presiding. Mrs. L. Weiner is convenor of the bridge of January 6th. A plant, donated by Mrs. S. Himel, was raffled and won by Mrs. M. Rosenberg.

• **PIONEER WOMEN'S CLUB NO. 1** met at the home of Mrs. L. Coldoff, 226 Barton Avenue, Mrs. M. Eraser presiding. New members installed were Mrs. K. Berger and Mrs. L. Swadron. Mrs. C. Surchin, of Montreal, regional representative for Eastern Canada.

Esther Says:

"Patisserie Francaise, at 1423 Yonge Street, near St. Clair, has originated a dessert which is gaining a grand reputation as something new and special of its kind. This tempting offering is an open pie made in sections, each section of some different fruit in season, such as cranberry, apple, orange, and grapefruit. This store makes patty shells to order, roasts chicken on two days notice, and is showing an artistic arrangement of fruits at their best and no higher than at any ordinary store. There are right now persimmon, pomegranate, pink grapefruit, and avocado and prickly pears. Patisserie Francaise is a boon for the busy woman these days for it can supply refreshments that not only look worth serving but which are something to remember pleasantly as a treat. Assorted fresh fruit tarts, French breadsticks finger-thick, fruit loaves, and all sorts of cakes are made at this shop which delivers daily. The telephone is MI. 7947."

Make the most of your Tea...
warm the tea-pot first
"SALADA"

was guest speaker. Mrs. A. Matlaw, campaign secretary, reported $1,800 toward this year's campaign. Tea at the home of Mrs. S. Revich, 197 Pendrith Avenue, on November 22nd. Everyone welcome.

• **ADATH ISRAEL AUXILIARY:** Installation took place at the synagogue, Mrs. D. Siegal welcoming guests. Rabbi A. Kelman led in prayer, Abbey Brown, president of the synagogue, installed: Mesdames L. Hertzman, M. Goldberg, F. Fainish, L. Isaacs, D. Siegal, B. Becker, H. Signer, F. Drash, D. Havelock, A. Ginaberg, L. Abramowitz, M. Rose, R. Sutton, M. Greenzweig, B. Davis, B. Olch, M. Merker, M. Weiss, M. Moses, G. Goralick, S. Snitzer, I. Bruner, J. Foster, J. Goldstein, B. Elkind, H. Altman, I. Lieberman, B. Swartz, J. Gilbert, R. Rose, K. Davis, S. Moses, H. Cohen, H. Markowitz, M. Ingles, I. Silverman, A. Feldstein, A. Soloman, T. Dollinger, F. Wayne, M. Forman. Corsages were presented to Mesdames B. Becker, L. Isaacs, F. Drash, D. Siegal, L. Hertzman, F. Fainish. Mrs. L. Goodman, treasurer for eighteen years, was presented with a plaque. Mrs. D. Brill and Mrs. S. Roth received silver sets for silver wedding anniversaries. The raffle, which netted the Red Cross, $58.20, was won by Mrs. N. W. Hertzman.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bruner, of Winnipeg, Man., announce the engagement of their daughter, Celia, of Toronto, to Sydney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Levy, 508 Palmerston Boulevard, the marriage to take place in January.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Mecklinger announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Louis, [redacted] is February.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rober, 360 Westmount Avenue, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Florence, to Mortimer L. Lesser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pinchel P. Lesser, 109 Lauder Avenue, the marriage to take place on December 25th.

BIRTHS

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. H. Leitner, Palmerston Boulevard, on November 8th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Suzanne Minda, sister of Judith Esther and Martin John Gilbert.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Newman (nee Dorothy Phyllis Kowit, of Cleveland) 2002 Bathurst Street, on November 14th, at Toronto General Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Newman, Bathurst Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kowit, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Zimmerman (nee Anne Cofman) Borden Street, on November 9th, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Barbara Linda. The grandmother is Mrs. D. Zimmerman, Phoebe Street; and great-grandmother is Mrs. S. Saltman, Phoebe Street.

DEATHS

Morris Hershelman, of 536 Crawford Street, died suddenly on November 14th, at the age of sixty-nine. He is survived by his wife, Bessie; two sons, Ben, and Jack; one daughter, Mrs. A. Rappaport; and four grandchildren. Funeral was held from the United Hebrew Burial Society, Rabbi I. Herwitz officiating. Interment was at Judean Benevolent Society, Rosedale Avenue.

CLASSIFIED

For rent — Two furnished or unfurnished rooms suitable for business persons. Bloor-Spadina Road district. Hot water heating. Owner's home. Mi. 5076, morning or evening.

For rent — Furnished front room, 211 Glenholme Avenue. Ke. 7320.

Gentleman requires furnished room. Box 37, Canadian Jewish Review, 21 Dundas Square.

MARRIAGES

Freedman-Davis

The marriage of Joan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Davis, to Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Freedman, took place on November 4th, at Holy Blossom Temple, Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath officiating. Eric Schaeffer played the organ. Chrysanthemums decorated the chapel and down the bridal aisle were ivory torchieres rising from clusters of 'mums at each of the guest pews. The canopy was fashioned of white 'mums. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of pale ice-blue satin, the bodice fashioned with long, tight-fitting sleeves, and with a scalloped Peter Pan collar at the high round neckline. The same scalloped trimming continued from the neck to the hemline, each scallop centred with a tiny button. The gathered fullness of the skirt, falling from the slightly dropped waistline, continued into a circular train. The bride's veil of matching blue illusion was accented with appliques of heirloom lace which had belonged to her great-grandmother, and she carried a satin-covered prayer book from which fell a cascade of swansonia and bouvardia, accented with touches of color in forget-me-nots, fuchsia, cyclamen, yellow roses, and a mauve orchid. Mrs. Max Chaikin, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, in dove white silk jersey, and carried a muff covered with coral and yellow roses and forget-me-nots, the same flowers covering the brim of her white picture hat. Brenda Chaikin, niece of the bride, as flower girl, wore a frock of white taffeta, a replica of the matron-of-honor's gown, carrying a muff covered with [redacted] and the bridal couple, Mrs. Freedman, Miss Chaikin, John Plonka, and Albert Cohen. At home, Mrs. Davis received in a gown of gray-green crepe, accented with a velvet hat in a slightly deeper shade. Her corsage was of yellow and coral roses. Mrs. Freedman, mother of the groom, assisted, in a gown of gold, with a hat fashioned of matching material, and corsage of cream and coral roses and flame colored bouvardia. For travelling the bride wore blue wool, the coat collared with beige fox, a matching hat, with brown accessories, and corsage of white hybrid orchids.

Card Of Thanks

Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Herwich wish to thank their many friends, relatives, patients and organizations for the kindness and interest shown them during the doctor's recent illness.

The family of the late Mrs. Kate Sheiner wish to thank their many friends and relatives for the many kind expressions of sympathy shown them during their recent bereavement.

Mr. S. Cohen and family, Rusholme Road, wish to thank their many friends and relatives for their kind expressions of sympathy shown them during their recent bereavement.

Palestine's budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1943, will total about $45,000,000 the largest in that country's history.

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Rabbi Wise Argues For A Jewish Army

The following appeared as a letter to the Montreal Gazette from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, chairman, American Emergency Committee For Zionist Affairs:

In your issue of November 6, Major George Fielding Eliot sets forth the case against the claim for a Jewish army in Palestine. On a number of important points his arguments against the demand for such an army appear to be based on a misconception of the facts and problems involved. Permit me, for the information of your readers, to seek to clarify certain of these issues.

1. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, in September 1939, the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, officially recognized under the Mandate as representing Jewish interests in Palestine, urged upon the British Government the full mobilization of available Jewish manpower there in a specifically Jewish military force. Had this request been granted at that time, at least sixty to seventy thousand Jews would have been mobilized for service in the Middle East, available for the Libyan campaigns of General Wavell and General Auchinleck. (The figure of 200,000 is that of the Jewish Army Committee, a private body which has no connection with the Zionist Organization or the Jewish Agency for Palestine.) It is well-known that the British campaigns in Africa were undertaken with a relatively small number of men and the addition of these sixty to seventy thousand might well have tipped the scales in favor of the allied forces in those campaigns.

2. The problem of training which Major Eliot advances as a major obstacle has no validity; the British military authorities are today calling for the enlistment of as many Jews from Palestine as possible, in British units, so that officers for training purposes are in any case necessary.

3. The question of command is also not the serious obstacle which Major Eliot considers it. The Jewish Agency has always agreed that a Jewish military force, when organized, should be under British Command. In fact, at one stage in the negotiations between the Jewish Agency and the British Government, when an agreement in principle on the raising of such a force had been reached — from which the British subsequently receded—a British General was actually appointed to take command.

4. Transportation and shipping, as Major Eliot points out, are difficulties, but they have no special application to this question. In the first place, had use been made of the men on the spot, less American and British troops would have had to be transported to Palestine. And, as far as equipment is concerned, the same difficulties would have applied to the shipping of equipment for the Jewish army as for all other troops fighting in the Middle East. The Jewish Agency never asked for special privileges. It asked only that a Jewish military force receive equipment in the same proportion as other military forces of the United Nations.

5. The argument of Major Eliot that a Jewish Army cannot be used "as an instrument to further Zionist political ambitions in Palestine" is unacceptable and unfair. The armies of all peoples are, if one is to use Major Eliot's expression, "An instrument to further political ambitions." Every people has a right to protect its future and to mobilize its manpower against the common enemy and in defence of its country. The Jews of Palestine are no different from other peoples.

Would Major Eliot suggest that the Poles, Czechs, Greeks, Norwegians and others, should give up their identity and do their fighting by enlisting in the British Army? What is legitimate for all the people in the world cannot be labelled "an instrument to further political ambitions" when the Jewish people in Palestine is concerned. To do so implies real discrimination against the Jewish people and the denial to them of one of the elementary rights of all peoples: to fight the enemy and to defend their country under their own flag.

6. That Arab resentment at the formation of a Jewish military force in Palestine might create difficulties for the British has long been the contention of those who opposed, in the White Controller administration responsible for the appeasement policy of the MacDonald White Paper. For more than ten years British policy in the Middle East has been one of concession at the expense of the Jews in the hope of placating the extremist Arabs. This disastrous policy has produced the usual results. The Arab leaders, after extorting one concession after another from the British, finally proceeded to open co-operation with the Axis; the Mufti of Jerusalem is today in Berlin, as too, after an abortive coup against the United Nations, is the former Prime Minister of Iraq. Egypt, bound to Britain by treaty of alliance, has not even sought to defend her own soil. The policy of appeasement has merely succeeded in depriving the United Nations of the fighting strength of their only genuine ally in the Middle East—the Jews of Palestine. No one who really knows the situation believes that a Jewish military force in Palestine would induce the Arabs, disorganized as they are and without any real military strength, to fight Great Britain. Iraq tried it when there was no question of raising a Jewish Military force; and that incident is now closed.

The whole world has been plunged into war because of the fallacy of yielding to enemies at the cost of friends. It is a policy which the Churchill Cabinet in London has thrown overboard. But in one corner, the Middle East, it still persists. This and this alone stands in the way of granting the demand of the Jewish Agency for a Jewish military force. All other reasons are mere pretexts to explain the continuance of a policy, which in view of the overwhelming need for additional manpower in the Middle East, has no military, not to speak of moral validity. Poles are being sent from Russia to the Middle East; British and American troops are being sent around the Cape of Good Hope. But sixty to seventy thousand Jews on the spot are not being used.

The Jewish Agency, representing in this matter the vast majority of Jews everywhere, will continue to press for the right of the Jewish people in Palestine — denied to no other people in the world — to fight in defence of their country; to fight, moreover, not only against the most bitter persecutor of their people, but also against the enemy of the civilized world.

The Spanish Embassy in London officially denied the reports that Jewish religious institutions in Spain had been dissolved.

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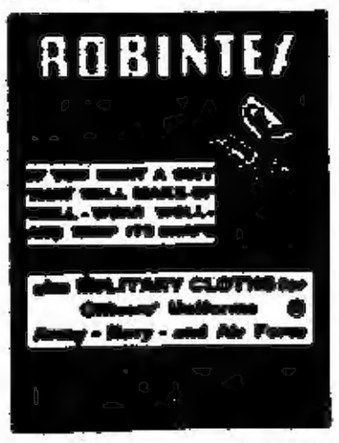

Magnes Sees Jewish Party Politics, Friction With Arabs And British Governors As Grave Drawback In Palestine

The writer of the following letter, which came to The New York Times by wireless, has been president of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, since 1935. He was leader of the Society for the Advancements of Judaism from 1912 to 1920, and had previously been Rabbi of Temple Israel in Brooklyn and of Temple Emanu-El, New York; chairman of the Jewish Defense Association, secretary of the Federation of American Zionists, and chairman of the executive committee of the Jewish Community of New York City. He holds among other degrees that of Doctor of Philosophy and has been the recipient of many honors.

These twenty-five years since the Balfour Declaration, on Nov. 2, 1917, have shown that in Palestine Jews can do all the work and perform all services necessary for the life of a self-sustaining community. In merchandising, finance, learning and various crafts Jews had shown their skill in many lands and over long periods. But in Palestine they have proved their creative powers as well in every kind of work required to build up a well-organized society — all phases of labor and management, all kinds of agriculture and industry, construction, engineering, transport and public services.

In agriculture not only do they grow everything that the country has heretofore produced, but they have introduced a large variety of new fruits and vegetables for food and trees for afforestation and adornment, and hygienic dairying, and they have developed scientific methods for both intensive and extensive farming.

A Jewish peasantry has been evolved and they are among the most intelligent and progressive of the country's citizens. The co-operative movement — producers, distributors and consumers — has taken deep root and there are numerous prosperous rural communes which are looked upon by many as the basis of a co-operative commonwealth in Palestine.

If a road or building is to be constructed, Jews are able to do the quarrying of stone, to transport it on camels or lorries, dress it in traditional or modern forms and do every other construction job from the tiniest and finest to the running of heavy machinery, not to mention drawing plans, surveying and all the engineering required.

Up to the outbreak of the war agriculture remained the country's chief industry, but even before then there were signs that many rural communes were seeking a way to combine farming and manufacturing: for example, making their own jams and their own boxes for shipping these jams and organizing machine shops for the repair of lorries required to bring their produce to market.

With the outbreak of the war a remarkable number of new industries have sprung up. They are for the most part connected with the war effort. Management, finance, labor and science have combined to make Palestine into a useful and important workshop and laboratory productive center for the armed forces and the civilian population not only in Palestine but elsewhere as well.

This industrial development may prove a formidable rival to basic agriculture. But Jewish agricultural leaders may be depended upon to maintain the thesis that lay at the bottom of the Zionist appeal — that Jewish people in returning to Zion must become rooted in the soil. It is no exaggeration to say that the soil of Palestine is loved by young and old not only because it is the soil of the Holy Land but because return to the soil has brought employment and renewed hope to thousands.

Zionism posited not only return to the soil but also return to physical labor for the over-intellectualized. This doctrine has been carried through with great persistence despite all difficulties. The Jewish Labor Federation is the largest and most important organization in the country. It has taken the lead in opening up new spheres of work, both skilled and unskilled, and it has maintained high labor standards in a part of the world where labor is all too often fiercely exploited. The labor federation has its own trade unions, sick benefits fund, hospitals, marketing organization, construction organization, transport company, including taxi service, bus lines and lorry service, and its cultural institution, newspapers, periodicals, publishing company, and its clubs and cinemas.

The Jews in Palestine have built up social and educational institutions of quality. Although Zionism originally had no use for what are called charitable institutions, the idea being that the newer Jewish Palestine (in contradistinction to the older) was being built up on social principles which would require no charity, the pressure of life has, nevertheless, brought into being a number of funds and institutions which are endeavoring to help the less fortunate. Therefore loan funds, unemployment funds, old folks' homes, orphanages, reformatories, hospitals and many kinds of preventive medical activities and social service bureaus for help to the chronically helpless — organized philanthropy in fact if not charity.

There has also been developed a Hebrew school system, from kindergarten through to university, with research institutes. It never ceases being thrilled when I hear the tiniest of tots beginning to talk Hebrew as their mother tongue.

On the other hand, secular and nationalistic tendencies of many schools and teachers present a grave and fundamental challenge to those who believe that Jewish nationalism has its justification only if it has a religious and universalistic outlook. The tendency of Zionism to normalize the Jewish people, to make it like all other nations, sometimes fails to take Jewish history and Jewish religion sufficiently into account.

Jews in Palestine also have created their political institutions. It was a chief distinction of Zionism that it emphasized the view that Jewish history, Jewish life and Jewish hopes always had political aspects. There are those who think that this has been overemphasized. The fact is, however, that the basic contention is correct — politics is, after all, a very important spiritual concern of mankind.

Not only are there the Zionist Congress and the Jewish Agency, composed of Zionists and non-Zionists, but in Palestine the Jewish National Council has become the chief representative of the Jewish community before the government in educational, social, health and, together with the Jewish Agency, also in political matters. The council contains democratically elected representatives of almost all political groups of Palestine Jews, and by its increasingly effective work is winning more and more confidence and trust.

All these factors combined, and more besides, have increased the economic capacity of Palestine to absorb new immigrants.

It has been almost a miracle that this tiny, poor land has been able to welcome more refugees from Hitler tyranny than any other country. With the establishment of stable political conditions, Palestine will be able to give a home to many hundreds of thousands more.

There is, however, one grave fundamental drawback — we have not yet learned how to become friends with our Arab neighbors, or with our British governors, or among ourselves.

There are ever so many Jews and Arabs who are friends and who cooperate with one another, but the Jewish national movement and the Arab national movement are farther apart today than at any time during the past twenty-five years. There are also ever so many Jews and Britons who get along capitally together; but, despite the very considerable increase in knowledge of the English language by Jews, it seems as though Jews and Englishmen are less able now than at any other time to understand one another. Moreover, our organism is party ridden — partisan politics of the most violent kind.

But let us bear in mind that the Balfour Declaration is only twenty-five years old and that we have encountered two great wars. Let us bear in mind also that many of the Jews here have known something of political freedom only during very recent years. Let us bear in mind, too, that all nationalisms of the past two generations — and not Jewish and Arab alone — have Jews and Judaism in the world today.

Perhaps this will give us some reason to hope for a way to understanding friendship. What a great thing it will be if the Jews of Palestine can contribute to this in the next generation through their new life here!

Family Narrative

(Continued from Page Six)

now I had become the official correspondent of the family.

Abraham was in a sorry plight—he could not emerge from a financial rut—and so we began to send him regularly financial and material help. Years later he began to suffer physically and as he had a stout heart he was destined to live in poverty and ignominy.

Corresponding with cousins still in Poland, I learnt of their increasing poverty and plight, and in 1933 two cousins decided to seek freedom in Palestine as "Chalutzim" or pioneers.

My mother's brother had settled in Australia because of his health and I wrote long letters to him and in turn learnt of the great progress there. Then in 1933 a new "monster" arose or rather a rejuvenation in more terrible form of the Tsarist "Brontosaurus."

This modern denizen began to perpetrate ever ghastlier crimes than its "parent" and although in Germany itself none of the family were to be found, yet indirectly its bloodstained claws reached out to every corner of the earth.

Six years passed and the "beast's" gargantuan appetite became dissatisfied with the morsels of Social Democracy, Communism, Jewry and Catholicism and aspired to swallow Poland and the whole world.

In 24 days Poland was no more and with one foul sweep Jewry in Poland was once again relegated to the "Pale"—the "Pale of Lublin"—segregated socially, politically and culturally. My cousins who had written to me some few weeks before, now disappeared from the scene and until this day not one word has been heard from them.

After Poland came the invasion of the Lowlands and France, and Uncle Abraham in Paris was caught under the "iron heel" and in turn disappeared. The first "Armageddon" had closed on November 11th, 1918, and now here was I, twenty-two years later to the day, involved in a second and more terrible one.

On November 11th, 1940, I joined the R.A.F. The beast was beginning to seek the family over in Britain for "blitz" followed "blitz" and our property was damaged but no fatalities occurred.

The months dragged painfully on and suddenly I was surprised to hear that it was my turn to leave the "Old Country," for on June 27th, 1941, I was posted overseas!

To what far-flung corner of the world I should be despatched I did not know. But one thing I did know—I would be married before I left, and married Anne and I were on that most memorable of days—June 22nd, 1941.

June 22nd, 1941—the most important day in my life—the latest June day in living memory—and the greatest date in world history commenced! On June 28th, 1941, at 2 p.m., Saturday, we sailed out from Liverpool and my diary read: "Destination unknown" . . . .

How ironical — for nearly 100 years this had been the family lot!

On July 28th we reached the hospitable shores off Cape Town and here I stayed as a member of the Air Training Scheme until July 17th, 1942, when I was granted sixteen days' leave to proceed to Jo'burg.

Glancing casually through the names of a telephone directory, I came across the name Britstone, and after many enquiries I was told that the original name had been Breitstein. To my amazement I discovered at a great gathering that we were related although one section of the family had not known the whereabouts of the other.

Aaron Breitstein, the deceased father of these Britstones, had left Lodz before my father, and he was the first of the family to emigrate from Poland to London—58 years ago!

Part of the family had gone to Australia whilst two sons made Rhodesia their home. The rest—two sons and two daughters—had remained in Johannesburg.

That is my story. I had found the "missing link" in the chain of relatives which had encompassed the world.

But two links were now once more broken, and many others were becoming loose. The Nazi monster had decided to break the chain of human bond and relationship which was forged from the terrors of Tsarism and replace it with a chain of slavery and oppression.

Unfortunately, however, for Adolf Hitler history repeats itself, for out of the crucible of Nazi persecution and terrorism there will arise another "International" —an "International" of Freedom and Justice for Mankind, and the severed links in the chain will be forged anew.

This article is from the South African Jewish Chronicle.

U. S. Zionist Leader Takes Issue With Publisher On Palestine

The following appeared as a letter to the New York Times from Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, of Rochester, N.Y., noted Reform rabbi and Zionist:

Every Jew will subscribe to the sentiment expressed by Mr. Sulzberger in Baltimore on Nov. 5, "What Jews want . . . is the right to call any place home." But viewed against the realities, is this more than a pious wish? What are the realities?

The Jews have never been at home in those areas of Central and Eastern Europe where most of them live. They have never known a prolonged period of freedom and security, and are more unhappy, unwanted now in those countries than at any time in their tragic history. There is nothing in their past which would give a realistic basis for hope in the future.

Their historic problem in Europe has been aggravated by two current factors.

First, during the past decade Jews in lands under Nazi domination have been extruded from the insecure positions in the European economy which they once held. There will be no kindly disposition among the miserable peoples of Europe in the dislocated post-war economy to welcome Jews back as competitors.

Second, Nazi propaganda, the most relentless and systematic in history, has completely poisoned the mind of this younger European generation against Jews. Even if every other factor were favorable, this alone would move large numbers of European Jews to seek some other land where they, and especially their children, might live with freedom and self-respect.

All informed students of the European Jewish problem accept as axiomatic the necessity for moving large numbers of Jews from that unhappy Continent when the war is over. Where shall they go? Even in peacetime, the Inter-governmental Commission on Refugees could open no doors wide for the admission of any considerable number. Recent actions by South American governments reaffirming their refusal to accept refugees indicate no hope there.

The resolution of the American Legion in its latest convention insisting that the United States keep its doors closed to European immigration after the war points to the reaction of the rank and file of the American people on this problem. No realistic person, certainly not Mr. Sulzberger himself, would advocate mass immigration to the United States as the solution of the European Jewish problem.

Palestine alone offers a constructive hope. It has accepted over half a million Jews since the Balfour Declaration, so that the Jewish population there is now almost equal to that of German Jewry when Hitler came into power. Palestine has admitted more refugees since 1933 than all of the other countries of the world combined. Through the redemption of large areas of wasteland, through the intensification of agriculture and the modernization of industry, it can absorb, according to experts, at least two to four million additional Jews.

Certainly, there are political problems, but shall every other interest be safeguarded except that of the Jews? There is no Arab problem comparable to the desperate homelessness of the European Jew. A population of fifteen million Arabs occupies a territory nearly half the size of Europe. For millions of Jews, however, it is Palestine or death.

Every Jew and all men of goodwill should work and fight for equal rights for all men when this war is over. In this struggle for human emancipation the Jews of Europe have a special stake — that is the solution to the problem of their historic homelessness.

What contribution does Mr. Sulzberger make to the statesmanlike solution of this problem when he attacks the political foundations of the only realistic hope left to the Jews and offers nothing more constructive in their place than pious hopes? To the persecuted Jews of Poland, the wounded Jews of Rumania, the homeless Jews of Germany, his words can only mean acceptance of their doom.

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F. P. Cohen, *Editor*. Rabbi H. J. Stern, *Contributing Editor*.
George W. Cohen, *Manager*.

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

NOVEMBER 20, 1942 VOL. XXV, No. 7

Commentaries

By Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi

Finding Inner Peace

We are living in a world of dislocation. How can we in such a world keep ourselves balanced and sane and find inner peace?

We need assuredly in the first place an attitude of mind that will be able to perceive that no matter how trying the experience of our time, that "this too will pass." The old king in the ancient fable was given such an axiom by his wise men when the king sought a summation of all wisdom in four or five simple words. This truth is abiding, that all passes and this truth is as applicable to such a human experience as a headache or even the present crisis.

This war will end, too, and may it end speedily, and laughter will yet be on the lips of humans who are at present undergoing martyrdom, suffering and persecution. Then must we in such sorrowful days as ours seek great companions who have struggled and risen above defeats — the good companions of history who despite all obstacles become pattern personalities, examples of courage.

Thus it is comforting to walk the dark road of the present in the company of the Patriarch Isaac whose biography is so splendidly summarized in the traditional Torah portion of the past Sabbath. Isaac's life is a saga of defeats, but never is there recorded in Holy Writ that Isaac railed against fate. He accepted every experience that life offered and, with a contagious spirit of courage, met the challenges of every day.

As a child Isaac is taunted by his older brother, Ishmael. Then what a shock it is to the youth when he learns he is about to be offered as a sacrifice. His mother Sarah unexpectedly dies. He marries and when blessed with two boys, these, due to their strife, bring no peace to the household. At an old age Isaac must leave home and travel to dwell among the Philistines, due to famine. Then, too, people become jealous of his achievements there and Isaac seeks a home elsewhere in the Valley of Geror. From here too, he must move because of the quarrels of his herdsmen with those of his neighbours.

What a continuous succession of disappointments accompany Isaac! And then as the climax of a tragic life, Isaac is struck with blindness and even then his sons try to outwit each other in obtaining their blind father's blessing. Isaac is the perfect example of a man who could "take it." As we review his life we find that despite all Isaac emerged victorious. His great faith which he caught from Abraham his father, faith in God, sustained him.

How splendid that at such a time we choose to keep company with Abraham Lincoln. Yes, Lincoln now belongs to the ages and is counted among the world's immortals. But we are apt to forget that Abraham Lincoln's life was a succession of defeats. Born amidst povery, he had to educate himself. In business he was a failure and spent seventeen years in paying off the debts incurred due to a worthless business partner. In his political career he met with defeat when he ran for the legislature of his state, when he ran for Congress and even for the Senate and Vice-Presidency of the United States. But in fact of all defeats Abraham Lincoln did become the greatest President of the United States — a man of undying fame.

Among modern Jews, as a man who can serve as a pattern-personality of great courage I select Franz Rosenzweig. This German Jew knew spiritual crises as well as physical suffering. After years of self-searching he dedicated his culture and his wealth toward the heightening of Judaism. He truly learned Hebrew when in the trenches as a soldier during World War No. 1. In the midst of shellfire he began laboring on a new work, on Judaism. His "Star of Redemption" is now a classic. In the very prime of life he was struck down by a hopeless paralysis. Thus from 1922-1929, though bedridden, with his power of speech and movement gradually deprived, he continued through the help of a devoted helpmate and friend, to labour in the cause of Jewish culture. His translation of the Bible in a limpid German has won for him admiration and honour.

Amidst all torture of flesh and physical agony, Rosenzweig, the helpless invalid, never gave up courage. All who visited him were more than inspired by his sweetness and saintliness. When about to die, and he knew it, he conveyed through his tortured groans gratitude to God who permitted him to write some works on Judaism. He spoke of love as mightier than death and thanked God for the love of his devoted wife and the joy of friendships he experienced.

We do need such heroic souls as our good companions now. We do need the inspiration of such a life and such a spirit.

No, we are not unique in our sufferings. There is the great fellowship of suffering and sacrifice for all men of every race and creed. But with great faith in God and in the goodness of life we dare to endure all and take all.

For within man there is a spirit which cannot be touched by life's defeats. That spirit we must maintain. Religion's great task is to keep that spirit unbroken and thus enable each one of us to speak the words of a suffering Job—"Verily Thou slayest me, yet will I trust Thee." Living in that tradition of spirit we can say with the poet sage and achieve victory:

> He is my God, my living God
> To Him I flee when tried in grief;
> My banner high, my refuge strong
> Who hears and answers when I call.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

This column went to the People's Forum in Montreal when Dr. Otto Strasser spoke there just to see what a Nazi ex-leader looks and talks like. Dr. Strasser does not look like a tough customer to an observer at the back of a small auditorium, but, then, neither does Hitler, judging by his appearance in the movies and in photographs. But whoever told him that he was prepared to lecture in the English language must have been some waggish fellow pulling his leg. A man sitting next to this writer soon gave up, confiding: "He is too German," and left, and there were others who showed strain.

However, this column was able to glean that Dr. Strasser does not approve of the ambition of some people to tear the Germans apart after the war, when the peace is being made. He tried to show that the German people are not back of the Nazis and their breaches of etiquette and that, in fact, the war could be brought to a finish by an internal revolution against Hitler. Dr. Strasser called the war in Europe a civil war to maintain a Christian, democratic civilization while the Japanese war was one for domination in Manchuria, Malay, Dutch East Indies, China and India.

These remarks aroused R. Carman, of Westmount, to write to the Montreal Gazette in approval of the warning of Rex Stout, who had spoken the same day to the Canadian Club, not to forget "the whining, lying propaganda of the Germans over the past twenty years." Mr. Carman said "Is it not possible that the time has come when we should heed the warning in the matter of this insidious propaganda from what now may well be a Germany that realizes that once again she is defeated. German emissaries, possibly unconnected with, and in fact, opposed to the Hitler regime, may already be in our midst."

Every now and then, for some reason or other, some one gets restive about Dr. Strasser who, although he was once a pillar of the Nazi movement, now lives in Canada in the very province where thousands of people signed a petition to keep out Jewish refugees fleeing from the menace which he helped to create. Perhaps those who ask questions about his presence in Canada where he is the sponsor of the Free German movement, bethink themselves that it is now a recognized part of the fifth column technique to use alleged converts to democracy to confuse public opinion about the real issues in Europe, and are disquieted by this. Every one knows that Dr. Strasser is an erstwhile Nazi for, far from denying this fact he makes capital of his alleged conversion, presenting himself as a man who has seen the light and is now a champion of liberty. What people forget is that he did not part company with Hitler because of the racial antagonism of the Nazi party or because of Hitler's unspeakable Jewish policy, but because of disagreement on other questions.

There are many who believe that it is erroneous to categorize Dr. Strasser as an anti-Nazi. He was expelled from the Nazi party by Hitler in June, 1930, and exactly four years later his brother Gregor, was killed in Hitler's blood purge. That he is anti-Hitler is easy to believe. He has reasons, personal ones.

Of his attitude, Ernest S. Pisko, said in an article in the Christian Century, "Free Movements — And Not So Free", that it "is better understood by recalling the barbarian custom of blood-revenge than by assuming that he has seen the democratic light. As with all typical Nazis, lust for revenge and frustrated ambitions are the driving forces within this man whom a close observer called the 'Trotzky of the Nazi party' and a 'born intriguer.' Strasser is ready to enter an alliance with 'death and the devil' if either hold out the slightest promise of carrying him nearer his goal. . . . Today he is firmly entrenched in British circles. But one question remains: Who in this odd partnership will turn out to have been the tool and who the craftsman? Yet there can be no question that a movement in which a man of Strasser's type holds power is anything but a free movement."

A United Press dispatch from Montreal, dated January 5, of this year, reported: "Dr. Otto Strasser said today he had advised United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the Free German movement, of which Dr. Strasser is chairman, adheres to the Declaration of Washington to defeat Hitlerism." But in his book "Hitler And I", published two years before, Dr. Strasser reveals his true allegiance in the following in justification of his adherence to the Nazi party: "I felt that the National Socialist idea was the only thing that could regenerate my country, but I refused to collaborate openly with men of whom Adolf Hitler was the undisputed leader." Thus the idea was prime but the company was poor. Presumably, working on it with more compatible people would make Hitlerism all right.

From a man who thinks that the National Socialist idea is the only thing, the following views on the Jewish question in post-war Germany are perfectly understandable: "The Jews are an alien community, with a fiercely anti-Gentile religion that gives them a concealed inward feeling of antagonism towards the non-Jewish community among which they live, and anti-Gentile religious laws far more rabid that Hitler's anti-Jewish laws, which are but a pallid inversion of them. That being so, and they have this inborn, overriding, super-national, international, mutually anti-Gentile allegiance, they cannot claim, as they do claim, the full and unrestricted rights and privileges, and more, of the native-born (i.e. racial) citizens."

What difference is there between this fanatical mumbo-jumbo and the kind of ideas that Hitler stands for and which the world calls Hitlerism? How free could a free Germany be under the sponsorship of a man who thinks in such terms? Such views as Dr. Strasser holds with regard to the Jews make a mockery of the word "free". At the same time the expression of these views should comprise a warning against what the Christian Century writer called "specters of the past." He said: "They are conspicuous by their alleged conversion, their abilities, their funds, their titles, their social connections. They make confessions, concessions, promises. They thrive on human vanity, forgetfulness and ignorance. They form 'free' movements or encourage them, get a hold upon them, and in the end, will thwart the plans for the realization of which millions of common men and women are fighting and dying. As they are, the 'free' movements are not so free. It would be a good thing to watch them closely, a good thing for the United States, the United Nations and discouraged Europeans." *I.I.s.*

Free Speech Within The Jewish Community

"This Craven Fear Of Contrary Opinions"

The Jewish Chronicle, pro-Zionist weekly of London, England, says:

Most of the time the meeting of the Jewish Board of Deputies was taken up by an issue with which the community is, to say the least of it, not unfamiliar in other connections. It arose on a report by the Palestine Committee directing attention to a remark made by Major L. H. Gluckstein, M.P., a determined anti-Zionist, and a member of two of the Board's Committees. The purport of it was that he considered himself at liberty to take steps to place his views and those of his friends concerning the future of Palestine before members of the Government.

Upon this the Committe rather pontifically asserted that "unauthorised intervention with the Government in regard to Palestine by members of the Anglo-Jewish community endangers the status of the community in regard to a problem which is vitally important to the Jewish people." If this means anything, it is that once the representative communal body takes a certain or even not so certain line, anybody who conscientiously differs from it must for ever after hold his peace, or at any rate refrain from informing the Government of his views. Therefore, no opposition in influential quarters to official policy can be tolerated.

There is an echo, in this, of the intolerant attitude taken by the Zionist Organisation towards all Zionists who are in vigorous disagreement with the official policy of the movement. The most glaring and tragic example, of course, has been its attitude to the Revisionist movement. Even more serious is the fact that this kind of attitude gives an obvious opening for comparison with the totalitarian theories in Germany and elsewhere. That Jews, of all people, should lend themselves to this is something quite inexplicable, not to say ludicrous.

If the gentleman in question had, in his representations to members of the Government, posed—which he did not—as representing the opinions of the community or of the Deputies, or of one of its Committees, there would have been full justification for action which would have placed it beyond his power so to misuse his position again. As it seems to be admitted that Mr. Gluckstein did no such thing, the action of the Palestine Committee, endorsed now by the Board, can only appear like an interference with free speech and action—despite the [illegible]

This is the position of the [illegible] grasped by all who appreciate that supreme paramountcy of democratic principles must be secured if there is to be any future, Zionist or non-Zionist, for Jewry. And this is so in this case even though we do believe Major Gluckstein's views pernicious, unrepresentative, ill-founded, and, au fond, tending to the destruction rather than the survival of the Jewish people. He thinks otherwise; and providing there is no evidence that his views are dishonestly held or promoted, to censure their dissemination in Government quarters is totally inadmissible.

It is absurd, too, to suggest that such "unauthorised intervention" with the Government in regard to Palestine endangers the status of the Community in respect of that problem.

Governments are very well aware that the authoritative voice of the Community is to be found in the instruments of Jewish public opinion, in the views expressed by the Jewish masses, in the Jewish lay representative body; and not in those, however wealthy, who oppose the wishes of the Jewish masses. Indeed, that is proved by the fact that, despite the very rich dissentients, a British Government issued the Balfour Declaration, and another has only recently declared, through the mouth of its Prime Minister, its determination to adhere to the policy it embodied.

In sober truth, danger to Zionism which the Committee scents is not in Major Gluckstein's assertion of his rights, but in the Committee's denial of them — a course almost calculated to raise doubts of the wisdom of planting a Jewish State or Commonwealth anywhere at all, and certainly to create the impression that Zionists must have a very weak case if they resent and seek to shackle opposition in this way. Fortunately, the Deputies, despite the contradictory nature of the amended report which they adopted, showed very clearly in their discussions that they stood for free speech and, if for that reason alone, it was worth while spending so much time thrashing the matter out.

Meanwhile, those with Jewry's real interests at heart will implore that in all communal matters this craven fear of contrary opinions will, once for all, be exorcised. Jews will only gain in confidence and respect if they give to others and to one another the right which they collectively demand for themselves, in the spirit of the great Voltaire, who, they may be reminded, once declared that though he loathed a certain person's opinions, he would fight to the death for his right to express them. Otherwise both the Zionists and the Board might as well shut up shop.